AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

WE HAVE ANOTHER LARGE L[OT]
OF THOSE
Best Rochester and New York made Women's, Misses' and Children's Serge, Foxed, Oil, Goat Kid Button and Polish

BOOTS & SHOES
THAT WE SHALL SELL
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.
Bear in mind that the above are in addition to our large Catalogue Sale of
Men's, Boys' and Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

PROMPT DELIVERY
OF ALL BOOTS AND SHOES
That may be bought at our Wednesday Sale of Nov. ... we have arranged for, and buyers can depend upon ... ing an ELEGANT STOCK and GET THEIR PURCHASES HOME PROMPTLY.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

THAT LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
EASTERN FURNITURE
has arrived, and housekeepers will find it for their interest to make an effort to attend its sale at our ... THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 9½ a. m., by
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

OUR SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
Of Thursday, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
Will be still more attractive than any of our previous large sales of
Fancy China Ware, German Toys and Fancy Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Dry Goods,
CLOTHING, WOOLLENS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.,
At auction, on WEDNESDAY morning, Nov. 6, at ... o'clock, at our salesrooms, 85 and 87 Market-st. We offer in this sale many consignments which must be sold by order of shippers.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT STOCK
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Clothing, Piece Goods, etc.
AT AUCTION
ON
THURSDAY Morning, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
At our SALES ROOMS, 85 and 87 Market-st.
By order of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Elegant Furniture
OF A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
NO. 44 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.,
Between Washington and Madison, West Side.
AT AUCTION,
On Friday Morning, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock,
Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lace Curtains, Bedding, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c., &c. Everything first-class.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SOUTH SIDE
Residence Property
AT AUCTION,
Friday, November 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.,
ON THE PREMISES.
House and Lot No. 750 Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts., east front.
The house has eight rooms, lot 42 feet front by 135 feet deep. Title perfect, with abstract. Terms of Sale, $2,000 cash, $2,000 in one year, balance in five years with 10 per cent interest. Cottage Grove-av. cars run past the property.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

The Great Vendue
OF
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES,
AND
Curtain Fixtures
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
Butters' Auction Rooms,
55 & 57 South Canal-st.,
TO-DAY.
Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Large and full stock will be sold by order of the Assignee.

VENDUE OF
Buggies, Carriages & Harness
TO-DAY,
BUTTERS' EXCHANGE, 25, 27, 29 and 31 Washington-st. Sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

ALEX. VON WENDT'S
Collection of Paintings
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 7,
at ... o'clock, p. m., at the new store, No. ..., just around the corner from Noble's, on Wabash-av.
This valuable collection of paintings ... the most celebrated artists, such as Landscape ...; Cattle Scene in Italy, near Modena, by ...; Landscape and Winter Scenes, by Doll; ... Wilson: The Earl of Strafford on His Way ..., by Ward; Happy Moments of Charles I., by Amberg; Maiden Thoughts by the Sea ...; Cow Shed, by Gauermann; ... Preparing to Receive Joseph, by Amberg; Cattle ...; Horse Farm, by Von Praggie; Cattle ...; Scenes, by Cuyp; Pillage of the ... by the Troops of the Duke of Wallenstein; ... Wouverman; Scene in Canada, by Kreighoff; ... Camp Ready for Battle, by Weverman; ... by Wagner; Battle Scene Between the ...; ... Timber in 160 B. C., by Weverman; ... Aschaal-Bertram-Gig, Constance, Paul de ...; and many others. All in very rich gold frames of the best and latest styles, by Wm. T. Noble & Co.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Bargains!
Forced sale at auction of
RESIDENCE LOTS
...'s Addition to Holstein, corner Roberts and ... Sale to take place on the grounds, THURSDAY, ... 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. Perfect title. An omnibus will leave the Sherman House ... sharp, for accommodation of those wishing to attend the sale.
W. O. OSGOOD & CO.,
Sherman House.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1872. NUMBER 80.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.,
The largest store in the West, and cheapest prices for
HOLIDAY & BRIDAL PRESENTS.
TRY US.
137 & 139 STATE-ST.,
NEAR MADISON.

MUSICAL.

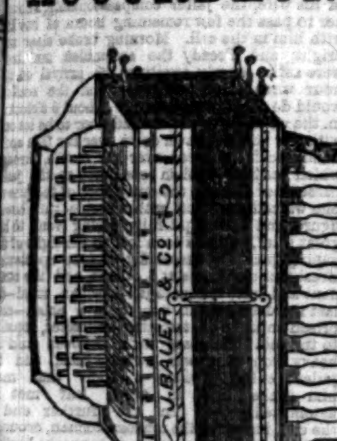
Knabe Pianos,

Bauer & Co.'s Organs,

Needham's Silver-

Tongued Organs, &c.

BAUER'S
NEW AND IMPROVED
ACCORDEONS.



These instruments are easily learned to play upon, and we recommend them to CONCERT PLAYERS, as their tone is sweet and powerful. As each instrument represents a small orchestra, their power can be estimated.

Dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock.

Catalogues sent free by post.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
390 and 396 Wabash-av.,
Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds of Musical Instruments and Strings.

Band Instruments
A SPECIALTY.
Being very busy we shall keep our store open till 9 o'clock p. m., until January 1, thereby affording ample opportunity to persons, of calling, who are unable to see us during the daytime.

INSURANCE.

PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY.
Merchants should at once insure their Goods, lying in Freight Depots and on Docks, as the Railroad and Transportation Companies are not liable for loss by fire. Certificates of Insurance in the most reliable companies issued for short terms, during the prevalence of the Epizootic, and at all times, by
GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,
Insurance Agents,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE!
W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL.
We have removed to our new office, No. 5 Morrison Block, southeast corner of Clark and Madison-sts.
FROST & McLENNAN,
City Surveyors.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.
We are prepared to negotiate some large loans, for a term of years, on choice property.
Baird & Bradley,
No. 90 LaSalle-st.

HORSES
Not bought, but all your Accounts, &c., collected promptly in all parts of the country, by FRASIER'S MERCANTILE COLLECTION AGENCY, 146 East Madison-st.

A. O. Slaughter,
BANKER,
Corner Clark and Madison-sts. Buys and sells Stocks, Bonds, and Gold. Receives money on deposit and transacts a General Banking and Brokerage Business.

Republic Insurance Certificates.
I still buy and sell the August and December Certificates.
R. D. STILES,
42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
168 East Washington-st.

OX SHOEING,
Night and day, at 38 and 74 Pacific-av. in good style.

ASSURANCE.

London Assurance Corporation
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
FIRE
1720

Local Committee.
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, Of Foster & Thomson.
GORDON NORRIE, Of Boorman, Johnston & Co.
CHARLES M. FRY, No. 89 Wall-st.
HOWARD POTTER, Of Brown Bros. & Co.
GOOLD H. REDMOND, Of Dennistoun & Co.

Total Funds, Gold, - $13,234,425
Fire Assets, Gold, - - $5,064,000

GEO. C. CLARKE, Agent,
3 and 4 Bryan Block.
Insurance effected on Business Buildings, Merchandise, Provisions, Dwellings and their contents.

GENERAL NOTICES.

HORSE POWER.
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO.,
Successors to DAY, ALLEN & CO.,
Have not stopped shipping goods since the epidemic commenced, and will continue to ship, promptly, all orders sent in.

Franklin MacVeagh & Co.,
Importers and Jobbers of
TEAS
AND
GENERAL GROCERIES,
Cor. Wabash-av. & Lake-st.
We are now shipping goods without delay.

SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.,
53 & 55 Michigan-av.
We have equipped our trucks with Mules, and are ready to fill orders promptly.

COAL CARD.
TO OUR CUSTOMERS.
The Horse Epidemic having disabled all our horses, we have resorted to the use of Oxen, and will endeavor to supply our customers as promptly as possible.
KELLEY, MORLEY & CO.,
Cor. Grove and Nineteenth-sts.

COAL! COAL!
To My Customers:
I have succeeded in purchasing oxen for the delivery of coal, and am now prepared to supply the immediate demands of my customers.
O. W. GOIT,
238 Van Buren-st., cor. Market.

INDIANA
HEARD FROM.
N. SHERWOOD & CO.,
WHOLESALE TEAS, have got OX TEAMS from INDIANA, and are prepared to deliver TEAS to Depots, or any part of the city, without delay, or extra charge for drayage.

NOTICE.
On account of the sickness of our horses we will allow a discount on all work brought to us during the next thirty days.
ANDERSON'S STEAM LAUNDRY,
State-st. and Eldridge-court.

BELL & CO.,
Of New York, formerly Bell Bros., artist tailors and drapers, will have an agent, Mr. D. H. Briggs, here, Nov. 6, stopping for two weeks at Grand Central Hotel, with a full line of suitings, overcoatings, &c. Measures carefully taken and elegant garments guaranteed.

FOR SALE.

Portfolios and Writing Desks,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

OX CHAINS
FOR SALE BY
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN,
Wholesale Hardware, 175 and 177 Lake-st.

OXEN.
One Yoke Oxen, 6 years old, well broke, and in splendid condition, for sale at Butters' Exchange, 25, 27, 29 and 31 Washington-st., West Side.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

MANN'S
HAIR LUXURIANT.

THE ELECTION.

Administration Majority in Chicago, 8,263.

The Returns for State and County Officers Incomplete.

Further Details from the Country at Large.

No Changes in the General Result from Yesterday.

CHICAGO.

Owing to the negligence and inefficiency of many of the judges of election, who are yet counting the votes, it is impossible to give a full statement of the result of the election. The following tables, however, give the vote for President in all the precincts but two, and in nearly all for Governor and Sheriff; for members of the Legislature in nearly all the districts, and also for Aldermen. The returns for State and County officers are yet so incomplete that it is useless to waste space in printing them. They will be given hereafter.

National, State, and County.

Ward and Precinct.		President: Grant	President: Greeley	Governor: Oglesby	Governor: Koerner	Sheriff: Bradley	Sheriff: Kern
1	1	176	73	181	78	183	78
2	1	104	74	101	74	105	35
	2	219	192	191	214	217	191
3	1	323	266	272	288	322	266
	2	650	229	653	262	574	280
	3	695	276	641	236	604	217
	4	306	209	190	225	191	208
	5	530	244	563	207	469	281
4		2,071	1,066	1,287	1,131	1,828	1,186
	1	229	197	234	205	225	204
	2	355	218	356	228	355	223
	3	442	214	435	243	424	243
	4	613	260	632	257	594	282
5		1,650	889	1,616	983	1,598	982
	1	460	248	460	250	451	274
	2	401	211	221	204	277	231
	3	578	242	586	283	594	289
	4	455	155	458	192	428	197
6		1,894	966	1,805	1,019	1,780	1,041
	1	328	256	345	335	262	326
	2	451	267	....	....	....	....
	3	240	230	220	269	235	345
	4	193	281	159	319	150	330
	5	303	167	303	306	126	349
7		1,545	1,291	928	1,313	782	1,338
	1	147	159	136	201	108	228
	2	458	164	309	167	308	190
	3	401	240	296	248	406	245
	4	314	298	286	244	223	258
8		1,223	869	1,167	860	1,105	989
	1	184	264	132	243	146	245
	2	93	258	88	267	90	254
	3	301	178	252	234	264	208
	4	128	167	96	182	104	186
	5	220	249	293	269	222	257
	6	129	261	135	265	135	252
	7	238	177	209	218	223	184
	8	....	....	....	....	....	....
9		1,391	1,651	1,188	1,863	1,304	1,746
	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2	212	221	188	240	139	288
	3	230	306	209	313	222	230
	4	138	307	132	310	127	312
	5	211	264	179	306	153	227
	6	87	195	71	217	73	213
	7	75	187	72	171	61	181
	8	246	412	....	....	....	....
	9	153	131	....	....	189	128
	10	284	206	264	311	289	308
10		1,634	2,199	1,135	1,768	1,216	1,967
	1	370	278	271	289	....	....
	2	289	296	263	321	288	304
	3	289	189	274	185	370	186
	4	490	289	491	238	472	231
11		1,618	1,001	1,369	1,036	1,228	720
	1	291	160	261	164	271	186
	2	272	224	248	248	274	219
	3	317	312	306	400	342	338
	4	338	208	332	229	360	258
12		1,275	907	1,087	1,041	1,150	1,045
	1	370	364	380	270	370	358
	2	664	320	650	221	670	221
	3	579	179	571	194	582	178
13		1,613	483	1,391	686	1,622	661
	1	553	193	....	....	....	....
	2	560	204	558	135	555	316
	3	171	71	131	60	180	69
	4	328	69	329	66	227	67
14		1,610	557	1,068	321	1,062	342
	1	463	251	450	207	487	284
	2	375	188	381	184	385	180
	3	342	119	283	125	348	130
15		1,161	588	1,164	616	1,190	584
	1	351	142	238	217	291	176
	2	505	133	241	250	....	....
	3	353	140	209	236	479	214
	4	330	212	330	212	419	124
	5	320	186	305	204	206	186
16		1,939	880	1,428	1,279	1,286	707
	1	586	116	498	151	559	116
	2	543	256	513	279	530	264
	3	169	195	162	122	178	109
17		1,280	676	1,173	682	1,247	589
	1	573	209	500	281	554	221
	2	221	221	186	256	274	235
	3	318	308	292	288	310	225
	4	66	65	40	65	63	70
18		1,178	794	958	915	1,141	741
	1	236	233	202	264	217	233
	2	323	296	200	324	320	314
	3	209	189	124	209	236	160
	4	108	233	100	301	105	236
19		881	1,017	798	1,107	877	1,022
	1	137	78	112	94	132	82
	2	77	19	73	25	77	22
	3	127	65	114	78	125	65
20		321	162	289	198	225	170
	1	75	241	66	248	74	242
	2	177	141	148	171	164	155
	3	112	101	78	138	109	97
	4	50	46	46	44	....	....
	5	56	114	51	117	52	117
		470	648	289	716	289	612
Total		25,262	17,090	21,583	17,829	20,815	16,288
Majority		8,263		4,004		4,527	

The returns for State and County officers are yet incomplete, but all the Republican candidates are elected. Beveridge runs the lowest, receiving, in the North Side, 2,595 votes to 4,563 for Black, while Grant receives 4,110 and Greeley 3,102. On the Republican County ticket Reed and Stephens make the best running.

Members of Congress.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Ward.	Rice, R.	Otis, L.
First	189	72
*Second	111	71
Third	2,035	1,091
Fourth	1,623	921
Fifth	1,889	1,056
*Sixth	848	753
*Seventh	1,079	638
Hyde Park	531	282
Total	7,775	4,884

*Incomplete.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Ward.	Ward, R.	Harrison, L.
Eighth	1,377	1,661
Ninth	1,169	1,688
Tenth	879	554
Eleventh	986	748
Twelfth	1,541	735
Thirteenth	1,033	364
Fourteenth	1,190	586
Fifteenth	1,368	637
Total	9,543	6,973
Majority	2,570	

The above returns are complete in but one ward, the Twelfth, but there is no doubt of Ward's election.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Ward.	Farwell, R.	LeMoyne, L.
Sixteenth	1,192	626
Seventeenth	1,063	721
Eighteenth	812	1,063
Nineteenth	321	173
Twentieth	435	561
Evanston	560	138
Total	4,433	3,272

State Legislature.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Ward.	Sena'r: Reynolds, R.	Sena'r: Sheahan, L.	Representatives: Bradwell, R.	Representatives: Wagner, R.	Representatives: Street, L.	Representatives: Lomax, L.
First	188	73	352½	140½	149	298
Second	108	71	374	298	100	780
Tenth	....	....	1,330½	1,230½	630	630½
Eleventh	531	637	1,178	1,688½	1,108½	659
Total	824	781	3,235	3,457½	1,986½	2,363½

The returns for Representatives are incomplete, but Lomax is probably elected. Reynolds has a decided majority.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Ward.	Sena'r: Thompson, R.	Sena'r: Wadsworth, L.	Representatives: Wicker, R.	Representatives: Eppelin, R.	Representatives: Jamison, L.	Representatives: Sherman, L.
Third	....	....	2,184½	2,472½	1,389	1,382
Fourth	....	....	2,128	2,138	1,231	1,281
Fifth	....	....	2,497½	2,294½	1,545½	1,450½
Hyde Park	622	119	735	736½	597½	562
Total	....	....	7,455	7,283½	4,767	4,593½

The returns are incomplete in this district. Thompson is elected, but it is impossible, owing to the illegal conduct of the Judges of some precincts, to know whether Jamison or Sherman is elected, though the latter probably is.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Ward.	Senator: Dickinson, R.	Senator: Kehoe, L.	Senator: Hildreth, Ind.	Representatives: Cullerton, R.	Representatives: Kahn, L.	Representatives: Halpin, L.	Representatives: Lowe, R.
Sixth	380	696	4				
Seventh	657	882	43				
Eighth	751	1,225	429				
Total	1,788	2,803	476				

The returns in this district are very incomplete, but Kehoe is undoubtedly elected, as are Messrs. Cullerton, Kahn, and Halpin.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Ward.	Senator: Dow, R.	Senator: Woodard, L.	Senator: Considine, L.	Representatives: Ferrier, R.	Representatives: Bowden, R.	Representatives: Gardner, L.	Representatives: Condon, L.
Ninth	840	894	954	2,286	1,703½	927	3,322
Twelfth	1,476	528	264	2,779	2,214	743	394½
Thirteenth	868	267	....	1,556	1,415	498½	535
Total	3,184	1,689	1,218	6,614	5,332½	2,168½	4,091½

The returns are incomplete here; but Condon evidently beats Gardner, and Dow Woodard.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Ward.	Sena'r: McGrath, R.	Sena'r: Daly, L.	Representatives: Herting, R.	Representatives: Olson, R.	Representatives: McLaughlin, L.	Representatives: Gibbons, L.
Fourteenth	....	....	1,565½	1,474	980	741
Fifteenth	....	....	1,625½	1,146	1,424½	212
Eighteenth	....	....	1,290½	230	928	1,794½
Total	....	....	4,828½	4,850	3,317½	2,748½

The returns in this ward are incomplete, but McLaughlin is certainly elected. For Senator McGrath receives a very large majority.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Ward.	Senator: Waite, R.	Senator: Hamilton, L.	Senator: Hammond, T.	Representatives: Brentano, R.	Representatives: Washburn, R.	Representatives: McClure, L.	Representatives: Peltier, L.	Representatives: Buckingham, T.
*Sixteenth	520	124	....	1,231½	1,294	648	607½	901
Seventeenth	1009	588	151	1,609½	1,198	796	1,249½	513
Nineteenth	251	181	109	478½	285½	215½	172½	285½
*Twentieth	353	298	66	563½	498½	1,288½	580½	178
Total	2143	1201	326	3944	2566	2908	2581	1917½

* The vote for Senator in this ward is incomplete, but further returns cannot affect the result. Waite is elected.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Williamson, Republican, is elected Senator by a large majority. Senne and Dolton, Republicans, are elected to the Lower House, but which of the Liberal candidates has succeeded cannot now be told.

Board of Aldermen.

FIRST WARD.

Richardson.......... 167 | Conley.......... 93
Majority for Richardson.......... 74

SECOND WARD.

Warren.......... 445 | Swain.......... 150
Majority for Warren.......... 295

THIRD WARD.

Coey.......... 1,925 | Wolf.......... 1,165
Majority for Coey.......... 760 | Jaques.......... 16

FOURTH WARD.

Sidwell.......... 1,651 | Driscoll.......... 903
Majority for Sidwell.......... 748
Returns incomplete.

FIFTH WARD.

Pickering.......... 1,249 | Dennis.......... 763
Daggy.......... 594 |
Majority for Pickering.......... 486
The vote is not full, but Pickering is elected.

SIXTH WARD.

Rowan.......... 998 | Schmits.......... 960
Kramer.......... 24 | Stephens.......... 7
Majority for Rowan.......... 38
One precinct is missing and the result is uncertain.

SEVENTH WARD.

Clowry.......... 1,089 | Raleigh.......... 592
Hickey.......... 449 | Moore.......... 15
Majority for Clowry.......... 497

EIGHTH WARD.

Bailey.......... 1,173 | Fleming.......... 766
Rushmore.......... 461 | Carroll.......... 161
Habine.......... 173 | Ford.......... 205

In this ward one precinct has not been heard from, but it will not effect Bailey, whose majority over Fleming is 407.

NINTH WARD.

O'Brien.......... 719 | Elmes.......... 658
Lawlor.......... 608 | Rafferty.......... 588
Dalton.......... 184 | Raleigh.......... 111
Majority for O'Brien.......... 61
One precinct is missing, but probably O'Brien is elected.

TENTH WARD.

Clark.......... 1,094 | Holden.......... 840
Majority for Clark.......... 254
One precinct is missing, but it will not change the result.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Kehoe.......... 771 | Verdier.......... 569
Harcourt.......... 223 | Frake.......... 174
Majority for Kehoe.......... 202
One precinct is missing, but will not affect the result.

TWELFTH WARD.

Potter.......... 654 | Garrity.......... 332
Minor.......... 1,204 |
Majority for Minor.......... 550

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Moore.......... 974 | Scales.......... 250
Majority for Moore.......... 724
One precinct is missing, but will not affect the result.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

Quirk.......... 940 | Turtle.......... 828
Majority for Quirk.......... 112

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Vant Woud.......... 835 | Eckhardt.......... 783
Hull.......... 380 |
Majority for Vant Woud.......... 52
One precinct is missing.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Mahr.......... 813 | Franzen.......... 553
Proudfoot.......... 344 | Wiehbold.......... 88
Majority for Mahr.......... 260

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Schaffner.......... 1,234 | Biemis.......... 695
Long.......... 37 |
Majority for Schaffner.......... 539

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Cannon.......... 1,124 | McCaffrey.......... 664
Leonard.......... 81 |
Majority for Cannon.......... 460

NINETEENTH WARD.

Brandt.......... 291 | McDougal.......... 8
Sullivan.......... 193 |
Majority for Brandt.......... 98

TWENTIETH WARD.

Corcoran.......... 733 | Busse.......... 211
Webster.......... 172 | Kehoe.......... 31
Majority for Corcoran.......... 522

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—The total vote in this city yesterday was 2,857, about 400 short of the registry. The official figures do not change the result as telegraphed last night. The official vote of the county is not yet received by the County Clerk, but upon an estimate of majorities from all the precints, it is pretty certain that Shelby M. Cullom and Milton Hay, Republicans, are elected to the Lower House. Cullom will have about 70 majority, and Hay 16 over Rice, Democrat. Arendorff, Liberal Republican, is elected by about the same majority received by Cullom. Rice does not give up his election, and will serve a notice of contest upon Hay, if the official tally-list elects him broad enough to cause a recount of the votes, which he thinks will change the result in his favor. The vote on the State ticket will reach 600 Liberal majority. The Liberal county officers will all be elected, but with unequal majorities. Starne, Liberal, for Senator, will beat Smith about 400; D. A. Brown, Liberal, concedes the election of Hamburger for Clerk of the Supreme Court for this grand division, though the returns thus far received do not indicate that result. In the Thirty-fourth District, the Republicans elect two Representatives. Shumway, of Christian County, is beaten, and Alexander, of Montgomery, is elected. This result was effected by plumpers on Alexander in Montgomery, which raised his majority far above that necessary to have elected both him and Shumway, if properly divided. Kagy, Liberal, for Senator in the Forty-third District, is beaten. Dewitt County gives a majority for Grant of 225. The Republicans are preparing for a grand jubilee here to-morrow night.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—Perry County—Grant, 550 majority; Oglesby, 350; Clements, for Congress, 300. Pyatt, for Representative, is elected, and Watt in doubt. Craig, for the State Senate, is in doubt, but probably elected over Murphy, Democrat. Cherry Valley, Winnebago County—Grant's majority, 124; Oglesby, 126; Hurlbut, 83. Oakwood Township, Vermillion County—Grant, 256 majority; Oglesby, 140; Cannon, 138. Ellison Township, Warren County, gives Grant a majority of 99; Hale Township, same county, gives Grant a majority of 81. Thornton Township, Cook County, gives Grant 206 majority.

Easton Precinct, Green County, Greeley's majority, 7; loss, 20; Koerner, majority, 9; loss, 18. Knapp, Liberal, has 1 majority for Congress.

Sixteen Townships in Winnebago County, complete, give Grant 3,809; Greeley, 1,052; Oglesby, 3,802; Koerner, 1,095; a Democratic gain of 100. For Congress, Hurlbut, 3,514; Bronson, 1,344.

Macomb, Ill.—Grant's majority is about 150, a loss of 63; Oglesby's majority about 120; loss, 93. Neece, for Congress, 100 majority, a Democratic gain of 310.

Twenty-three townships of Hancock County give Greeley a majority, a Democratic gain of 76 over 1868; Koerner, 311 majority; Neece, Democrat, Congressman, 348 majority; Warren, Democrat, State Senator, 312 majority. Two towns to hear from, which will increase these majorities at least 100.

Arensville Township, Cass County, gives Greeley 37 majority; Koerner, 74. Robinson has 87 majority for Congress.

Spring Grove Township, Warren County, Greeley, 20 majority; Koerner, 21; for the Legislature, Grant, 163½; Lewis, 174; Jackson, 210. Neece has 29 majority for Congress.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBANSE, Ill., Nov. 6—8:45 a. m.—Town of Otto, Kankakee County, Greeley, 65; Grant, 131. For Representative, Sawyer, 285; Sheridan, 64½; Dale, Temperance, 73; Collins, Liberal, 168½; Sheriff, Huckins, 154; Beckman, Liberal, 43.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill. Nov. 6.—Returns from all the towns of Grundy County give 860 Republican majority. For Representatives, the Republicans put up but two candidates, and the Liberals but one, all of whom were, of course, elected, there being no opposition. The election passed off very quietly, and with but little enthusiasm.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 6.—A private telegram from the Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of LaSalle County to a friend in this city says the whole of the Republican County ticket is elected, and that Corwin, Republican candidate for member of Congress, is ahead of his ticket. Greeley's majority in Peru is 181; Seymour's majority there in 1868 was 147. The majority for Parks, Liberal candidate for Congress, is 112; in 1868, the majority for Gray, Democrat, as Congressman, was 131.

MT. STERLING, Ill., Nov. 6.—Brown County gives the following vote: Greeley, 510 majority; Koerner, 528 majority; Knapp, for Congress, 540 majority; Glenn, for the Senate, 665 majority.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 6.—Macon County majority for Grant, 418; Oglesby, about 400; for Congress, Cannon, about 800; Moffat and Race, Republican, go to the Legislature; the other is in doubt; Donohue, Republican, is elected for Senator.

Pike County—Greeley, majority, 185; loss over 1868, 275; Koerner, 210; Henry L. Dresser, Democrat, S. G. Lewis, Democrat, and M. D. Massie, are elected to the Legislature. R. M. Knapp has a majority for Congress.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—The vote of the city of East St. Louis, St. Clair County, is: Greeley, 345 majority; Koerner, 398; Luke H. Hefeat, 1,097 majority for the Legislature. William R. Morrison has 435 majority for Congress.

CARROLTON, ILL., Nov. 6.—Green County, majority for Greeley 826; Koerner, 887; R. M. Knapp, Congress, 825. Can't give majority for Legislature.

Washington County, Grant's majority 600; for Oglesby 550. J. S. Martin has 550 majority for Congress.

Johnson County, Grant 509 majority; Dement, Republican, for Congress, 607 majority.

Clay County, 220 majority for Grant; 150 gain. Martin, Republican, has 255 majority for Congress. The entire Republican county ticket is elected.

Pulaski County official vote, Grant's majority, 856; Republican gain of 400 over 1868. Oglesby ran 15 votes behind ticket.

Gallatin County, Greeley, 250 majority; Democratic loss, 75. Koerner, 300 majority; Marshall, Democrat, for Congress, 275 majority.

Stephenson County—Official vote: Grant, 2,846; Greeley, 2,123; Grant's majority, 723. Oglesby, 2,840; Koerner, 2,240; Oglesby's majority, 600. Beveridge, 2,846; Black, 2,246; Beveridge's majority, 597. Burchard, 2,885; Densmore, 2,189; Burchard's majority, 496. Jones, 4,144; Taggart, 4,221; Cronkeyte, 6,312; Stahl, 564; Green, 2,854; Narramare, 2,188; Edsal, 2,883; Eustace, 2,218.

Rushville, Ill.—Ten townships in this county, Schuyler, give Greeley 218 majority, a Republican gain of 160. Koerner, 240 majority for Governor; Neece, 282 majority for Congress. One township to hear from; Republican majority estimated at 70.

Fayette County.—Republicans gain 200 over 1868, and elect Clerk and Sheriff.

Wabash County. Greeley's majority, 96; Koerner's about 100.

Carroll County.—Grant's majority, 1,350, a Republican loss of about 250, owing to the light vote in the country towns. Burchard is elected to Congress; Patterson, Senator; Share and Efner, Representatives.

Whiteside County.—Official returns from 20 towns and the estimated vote in the remaining two towns, Grant's majority, 1,942 Oglesby's, 1,926, a Republican loss of 183 on the vote of 1868.

St. Clair County—Grant's majority, 286; Oglesby's majority, 223; for Congress, J. B. Hay, majority 291.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Nov. 6.—The Ninth District elects Granville Barrere, Republican, for Congress, by 2,000 majority. Starr and Webster, Republicans, are elected Representatives, and also Quinn, Liberal. Lee, Liberal, is elected Senator, over Kerr, Republican, by 500 majority.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Nov. 6.—The returns from Effingham County are not all in, but there is sufficient to show that Grant's majority will be about 350, and Koerner's about 750. In this Senatorial district two Democratic candidates were run, and the result will probably be the election of a Republican Senator by a small majority. In this county 500 Democrats did not vote at all.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LEWISTON, Ill., Nov. 6.—Fulton County is Democratic by 400 majority. The vote for Circuit Clerk is very close. One township to hear from, which will probably give a small majority for Plattenburg, Radical. With that exception the entire Liberal ticket is elected. Worthington has about 300 majority over Barrere. Canton Township gives Grant 118 majority; Oglesby, 119; Barrere, 140. The average Republican majority is 118; a Democratic gain of 50. The stock law is defeated in the county.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Nov. 6.—Green County, complete, gives Greeley 826 majority, a Republican gain of 380 on the vote of 1868; and Koerner over Oglesby, 887 majority.

Morgan County, complete, gives Grant 257 majority, a Republican gain of 367.

Scott County, Greeley's majority is reported at 150, a Democratic gain of 146.

In this county, Koerner runs about 100 ahead of Greeley, being beaten by about 150 by Oglesby.

Cass County is reported Republican by a small majority. The Hon. James C. Robinson, Democrat, is elected to Congress over Chamberlain from the Twelfth District by from 500 to 600 majority.

DIXON, Ill., Nov. 6.—Official vote of Lee County: Grant, 2,702; Greeley, 1,250; O'Conor, 105. Grant's majority, 1,452. Oglesby, 2,687; Koerner, 1,374. Oglesby's majority, 1,313. Attorney General Edsall, 2,720; Eustace, 1,342; majority for Edsall, 1,378. Dement and Rice, Republican, and Marsh, Democrat, are elected to the Legislature. Clerk of the Circuit Court, Hyde, Republican, 2,644; Durkes, Democrat, 1,456; majority for Hyde, 1,188. Sheriff, Berkley, Republican, 1,468 majority.

The majorities in Fulton County are as follows: Greeley, 206; Koerner, 250; Worthington, Liberal, for Congressman, 300. One township to hear from. Democratic loss nearly 300.

Full returns of Henderson County, Ill., official—Grant, 408 majority; 129 gain over 1868. Oglesby, 360 majority; 26 gain. Ray has 277 majority for Congressman; 15 gain.

Rock Island County gives Grant and the Republican ticket 1,075, and Henry County 2,000 Republican majority. Rock Island City, which, in 1868, gave Seymour 12 majority, now gives Grant 161 majority.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Nov. 6.—Macoupin County gives over 300 Liberal majority.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., Nov. 6.—Iriquois County give Grant 1,150 majority, a Liberal gain of about 300 over the vote of 1868. An unexpectedly large number of Democrats voted for Grant, and a still greater number did not vote.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Nov. 6.—Gallatin County give 250 majority for Greeley, a Republican gain of 225. Koerner, Liberal, for Governor, will have 300 majority. Richland County give 23 majority for Greeley, and 50 for Koerner.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 6.—This city gives Greeley 76 majority. Ten towns in the county give Greeley about 360 majority. Lindsley, Liberal candidate for Congress, has 83 majority and about 500 in the county.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 5.—Grant carries the city by 122. Lindsley, for Congress, by 110. Tom Wall, Democrat is elected to the Assembly by 200 majority. Robert McCurdy, Republican, for the Senate, carries the city by 235. Foster, for the Assembly, Republican, in the Third and Sixth Wards by 40 majority. The election of Wall is due entirely to local issues, and had no reference to political qualifications. The entire Republican ticket in Winnebago County will not fall below 1,000 majority.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 6.—The Republican majority in Wisconsin, it is now thought, will exceed 15,000. For Congressmen, the Republicans elected Williams in the First by 7,000; Hazleton in the Second by 2,000; Barber in the Third by 4,000 majority; Rusk in the Sixth; Sawyer in the Seventh; McDill in the Eighth. The Democrats, Mitchell in the Fourth, and Eldridge in the Fifth. Baltz runs largely ahead of Grant in the Sixth District; Sawyer behind in the Seventh.

The Legislature will have two-thirds Republican majority in each branch. The Republicans of this county are feeling sorely disappointed over the defeat of their candidates for Sheriff, Register, and District Attorney on the county ticket, and the Liberals and Democrats are correspondingly jubilant. Dane County will give a small majority for Grant, and a small one for its citizen, Geo. B. Smith, for Congress.

Specials to the Chairman of the Republican Committee show the following county votes: Vernon, 1,900 Republican, a large gain; Grant, 2,000 Republican; Iowa, 200 Republican majority for Senator; Lafayette, 100 majority for Grant and Republican candidates for Senate and Assembly; Green County, 1,202 Republican; Rock County, Republican majority, 3,400; Eau Claire County, 300; Rusk, Republican for Congress, 700 over Marston, Liberal, who lives in the county; Ozaukee County, Greeley's majority, 800, a gain on the vote of 1868 of 740; Sauk County, 1,400 for Grant; Juneau County, 300 Republican; Richland County, 300 Republican majority; Sheboygan County, Greeley 300 majority; Eldridge, a few more Democrats, elect the Senator and two out of three Assemblymen; Dunn County, 1,000 for Grant.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—Official returns from nine wards give Grant 4,440; Greeley, 4,027. Governor—Brown, 4,089; Freeman, 4,301. Congressman-at-Large—Maynard, 4,203; Johnson, 2,276; Cheatham, 1,880. The First Ward returns are not in, but will reduce Grant's majority and increase Johnson's vote. The county has gone Republican by probably 1,500. The contest between Haynes, Democrat, and Lewis, Republican, in this district is very close, with chances in favor of the latter. The Republicans here gained largely throughout the district. Cheatham polled a heavy vote in West Tennessee, while despatches from East Tennessee indicate that Maynard carried that section over both Cheatham and Johnson.

Grand Junction, Tenn., Grant's majority 133.

Brownsville, Tenn., Grant, 693; Greeley, 363. Governor—Freeman, 705; Brown, 363. Maynard, 687; Cheatham, 286; Johnson, 180.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 6.—The full vote of Nashville gives Grant 2,815; Greeley, 2,012; Johnson, for Congressman-at-Large, 2,259; Maynard, 2,812; Cheatham, 1,068. The Republicans elect a Senator for Nashville and Davidson County, beating John Overton, the Democratic nominee. They also elect two members of the Legislature, one of them a colored man.

The election of Harrison, Representative to Congress from the Fifth District, is conceded.

Returns from 55 towns and precincts, embracing every division of the State, gives Maynard, 18,767; Cheatham, 10,051; Johnson, 5,471, indicating Maynard's election. The results in the Second and Third Districts are in doubt.

The Republican candidates ran ahead of the ticket. Andrew Johnson is in Nashville, and is not dispirited by his defeat. He says that he has "broken the smothering crust that had formed over the best interests of Tennessee."

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—The official vote of the city: Greeley, 4,455; Grant, 4,863; for Governor, Brown, 4,582; Freeman, 4,700; for Congressman-at-Large, Cheatham, 2,037; Johnson, 2,632; Maynard, 4,583. District Congressman, Haynes, Democrat, 4,196; Lewis, 4,814. Lewis is undoubtedly elected to Congress. The total vote is 9,318—the largest ever polled. Nothing definite as yet from the Eighth Congressional District.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 5.—The Republicans carry everything in this section, and the State by a small majority.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6.—Returns of yesterday's elections in Tennessee come in slowly, the full vote of only a few counties being yet received. It is estimated that Greeley's majority will be about 20,000, and Governor Brown's about the same. The Democratic State Executive Committee report the following as the vote for Congressman-at-Large as far as received: Cheatham, 26,211; Maynard, 25,750; Johnson, 14,758. The Republican Executive Committee have advices upon which they claim the election of Thornburg in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District; H. Munn in the Eighth, whilst the Third is doubtful, with the chances in favor of Crutchfield, Republican. They confidently believe the Republicans have elected seven out of the nine Congressmen.

JACKSON, Tenn., Nov. 6.—Campbell, Democrat, for Congress, majority in this county, 290. He also carries Meakly County by a small majority. Nothing definite from the other counties. The race is between Campbell and Mann, Republican, and will be very close.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The Republican State Central Committee estimates Grant's majority in the State at 6,500, with 17 counties to hear from, 12 of which are conceded to give a Greeley majority. Coughlan and Houghton, for Congress, are doubtful. There is a falling off in the vote of this city compared with 1868, which is attributed to the arbitrary action of the Republican State Central Committee ruling against the vote on the Colorado subsidy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Returns from the interior are too meagre to admit of more than indications of the result. Grant has made large gains over the vote of 1868 except here, and nearly everywhere gains over Booth's vote. It is safe to put the State 5,000 majority for Grant. Some claim 8,000. In the Second and Third District, Page and Coghlin are probably elected over Coggins and Luttrill. The Fourth District is close. Houghton, it is believed, is elected over Kerren, Democrat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—The Republican Central Committee report that 140 precincts outside of the city give a majority for Grant of 6,720. Page and Clayton are elected to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—Returns from this State are still incomplete. The Central Committee claim 8,000 majority for Grant. Coghlan is defeated. Page and Houghton are elected by a large majority.

VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 6.—Additional returns thus far received show steadily heavy Republican gains in this State. Not enough will be known to definitely settle the vote, however, for some days yet.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—Additional returns this morning show increased Republican gains in the State. Many Democrats concede the State to Grant, while others are sanguine of carrying it for Greeley. In this Congressional District, the returns are favorable for Smith, Republican, for Congress. Wise, Democrat, is confident of his election by a small majority. The Republican State Committee claim the State for Grant.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—Augusta County, 1,000 Greeley majority; Democratic loss, 1,500. Shenandoah and Rockingham gives 2,450 Greeley; Democratic loss, 1,200. The Democrats lose 15 in Highland and 625 in Fauquer, and gain 50 in Hanover.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—Smith, Republican, is elected to Congress over Wise in the Third District, by 300 to 400. In Montgomery County, Greeley loses 600; Boletown County, Democrats loss 144. The Congressional delegation will be six Democrats and three Republicans. Immense Republican gains everywhere justify the conclusion that Grant has carried the State.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 6.—Complete and partial returns from forty-seven counties show an excess of Republican gains on the Walker majority of 1869 of nearly 9,000. Braxton, Democrat, is elected to Congress in the First District; Platt, Republican, in the Second; Stowell, Republican, in the Fourth; Davis, Democrat, in the Fifth; probably Whitehead, Democrat, in the Sixth. Harris, Democrat, in the Seventh; Hunton, Democrat, in the Eighth; Bowen, Democrat, in the Ninth. The Democrats gain the new Congressman allowed by the reapportionment of the State.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Of the 122 members of the State Assembly, 81 are Republicans. It is believed that many of the latter are anti-Conkling Republicans, which leads to the belief that Senator Conkling will not be returned to the United States Senate.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 6.—St. Lawrence County gives Grant 7,000 majority.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 6.—The returns are still meagre, but indicate 5,000 Democratic gain in Dallas, Montgomery, Barbour, Mobile, Marengo, and Hill Counties, and 2,500 Republican gain in Madison, Shelby, Tuscaloosa, and Morgan Counties.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The vote in Kings County for Governor is, Dix, 34,228; Kernan, 32,176. For Congressman-at-Large, Tremain, 27,911; Cox, 32,277. Williams, Republican, is elected Sheriff. The Aldermanic ticket indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, is elected throughout.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Columbus County gives Greeley 605 majority; Rensselaer County, Grant 369; Genessee, Grant, 1,470.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Scudder, Republican, is elected to Congress in the First Congressional District, instead of Covert, Democrat, as reported.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Newly complete returns for Mayor give Havemeyer, 53,806; Lawrence, 45,398; O'Brien, 31,121.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Oswego County, 3,113 Grant majority; Wyoming County, 1,650 Grant; Tompkins County 942 Grant; Greene County, 300 Greeley; Oneida County, Greeley, 3,236; Kernan runs over one thousand ahead of Greeley in this, his own, county; Ulster County, Grant 600; Sullivan County Grant 150; Chemung County, Grant, 620; Albany County, Grant, 600; St. John, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Twelfth District by 200 over Horton. Phelps, Republican, indorsed by the Committee of Seventy, is chosen District Attorney by 9,800 majority. Sutherland, for City Judge, has 33,000 majority over Bedford.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The total vote for District Attorney makes Phelp's majority only 2,147. Of the Assistant Aldermen chosen eight are Tammanyites, six Apollo-Hallites, and seven Republicans.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—This city and county show large Republican gains, and, while many wards and towns are yet not heard from, it is certain that the Republican county and city tickets are elected by considerable majorities. The Congressman in this district is in doubt, with the chances in favor of Field, Republican. The State is claimed by the Republicans at 35,000 for Grant at least, and they also claim every Congressional District by large majorities, and increased majorities in both Houses of the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—Continued reports from all parts of the State show still increasing Republican gains. The total majority for Grant in Michigan is variously estimated at 40,000 to 60,000. All the Congressmen are elected by the Republicans, Mr. Fields, the only one whose success was supposed to be at all uncertain, carrying this district by over 2,000 majority. There is no doubt that the Republicans carry all the counties in the Lower Peninsula, elect the whole Senate, and the whole of the Lower House, except ten members.

MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 6.—The following returns have been received from Mississippi: Fayette, official, Jefferson County, Grant's majority, 1,473; for Congress, Lynch, Republican, 1,244 majority. Grant's majority in Monroe County is 1,100. The vote of the county is only about 3,300 on a registration of over 5,000. Grenada gives a Republican majority of 800. Edwards gives Grant 513 majority, Tupelo, Greeley, 1,081; Grant, 648; for Congress, Lamar, Democrat, 1,119; Flourney, Republican, 545. O'Conor received 30 votes. West Point gives Grant 603; Greeley, 225; O'Conor, 16; for Congress, Barry, 603; Bolling, 226. Waynesboro, Grant's majority, 70; Oxford, Grant, 167; Greeley, 397; for Congress, Flourney, 558; Lamar, 399. Conservative votes were rejected on account of defective registration papers.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Nov. 6.—Grant's majority in Warren County is 3,400. McGee, Republican, for Congress, about the same.

Jackson—Official returns from 13 counties, and partial returns from 18 others, give a Republican majority of 19,600. The Republicans claim the State by 35,000, and elect five out of six Congressmen.

ARKANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—All the principal towns in the State give Greeley a majority of 2,000. A number of counties will be thrown out, however; but, even with those to hear from, the result will be in Greeley's favor.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 6.—Returns from all the wards of the city but one, and from six townships give Grant and Baxter considerable majority. Partial returns from outside townships show that this will be overcome. The vote will be very close in the county. Dispatches from Ouchita, Dallas, St. Francis, Praine and Van Buren report majorities in each county for Greeley and Brooks. Jefferson and Phillip Counties are largely Republican. Monroe, Woodruff and Independence are reported for Grant and Baxter. Both sides are confident of the State. So far it is impossible to tell the result.

MINNESOTA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—The election passed off quietly, not a single disturbance being reported. The total vote in this county was 5,348, Greeley receiving 2,692, and Grant 2,655. Greeley's majority, 37. In the city, Grant has a majority of 326. Averill, Republican nominee for Congress, has 75 majority, while Scheffer, Liberal candidate for State Auditor, has 107 majority. The Liberals elect four members of the Legislature and lost one in each of the Fourth and Fifth Wards. The Republican candidate for Probate Judge has 110 majority. The returns from the State are meagre, but indicate between ... and fifteen thousand majority for Grant. All the Republican Congressmen are elected. Averill's majority in the district will be three or four thousand.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 6.—Savannah gives Greeley 3,182; Grant, 2,835. The election of Congressman in the Atlanta District is close. Young, Democrat, is elected in the Sixth, and Bell, Republican, in the Third District. Wright, Democrat, has 3,000 majority in the Eighth District. Republican gains are heavy, compared with the election for Governor, and will be about 30,000. Returns indicate seven Democratic and two Republican Congressmen.

MISSOURI.

MARSHFIELD, Mo., Nov. 6.—Webster County, official, gives Greeley 60 majority; Woodson, for Governor, 81, and McAfee, Democrat, for Congress, 120 majority.

Unofficial returns from all the precincts in Washington County give Greeley 150 majority; Woodson, Democrat, for Governor, 200 majority. The Democratic county ticket is elected except one or two officers.

MEXICO, Mo., Nov. 6.—Adrian County will

Continued on Eighth Page.

NEW YORK.

The Metropolis as a Silent City.

Fifty Thousand Horses Epizootically Ailing---Six Millions of Loss from the Distemper.

The Tribe of Humorists Passing Away---A Melancholy Vacancy to be Filled.

Successful Stock-Gambling --- A Once Famous Poet Dying.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31, 1872.

Great as is the inconvenience entailed upon our citizens by the equine epidemic, and detrimental as it has proved pecuniarily, everybody must admit that the distemper has added to the pleasantness of the city.

EFFECT OF THE DISTEMPER.

You would hardly know the town now, so quiet is it, and so free are the business-streets from the usual crowd of cars, carts, carriages, and vehicles of every description. Broadway has a strangley unfamiliar look. All days seem like Sundays; the merest tyro or timidest woman can cross the thoroughfare without trouble, or the aid of a policeman. South and West streets resemble the streets of Philadelphia. The piers and docks are densely crowded with produce and merchandise that cannot be removed for want of cartage.

We see now how good a friend and faithful an ally of man is the generous quadruped upon which we usually bestow so little thought. It is estimated that fully 50,000 horses are, at present, disabled by the epizootic disease; and those that are in use bear an invalid appearance, from the blankets and flannels in which they are carefully wrapped. The poor beasts are taken such good care of that one would suppose they had suddenly been given the elective franchise, and with the Old-Tammany privilege of voting early and often.

I have spoken of the increased pleasantness of the town; meaning that it is so quiet compared to its wont, and so much easier for pedestrians to get about. Living, as I do, in Broadway, I can hardly accustom myself to the change. I find myself pausing, every once in a while, to listen to the silence; forgetting that we dwell in the midst of an epizooty. They who need rest for their nerves, and noiselessness for their ears, must be enjoying the true Sabbath. But those who relish the tumult and roar of the city in its normal state must find a great lack in existing conditions.

FINANCIALLY,

the loss to the community by the epidemic is very great. Not only do all the large commercial and mercantile houses suffer, but the retail tradesmen, the theatre and amusement managers, and the vast class having anything to sell, suffer likewise. All these are complaining of a perfect dearth of customers; and the playhouses, concert and lecture halls, reveal a disagreeable paucity of attendance. It is reckoned that the entire commercial loss to the city, since the hippo-catarrh began,—some ten days ago,—will not fall far short of $6,000,000.

NEEDED, A HUMORIST.

It must have occurred to you that we are, just now, in want of a popular humorist,—a man who makes himself and his audience miserable by constantly striving to be funny. Nothing is so dreary as a professional droll; nor is anything more unfortunate for a poor fellow than to have the reputation of being a wit. He is always expected to say something ludicrous, and nobody ever imagines for a moment that he can be serious. He carries about the memory of his fame, and feels the urgent need of uttering something to keep himself up to his own standard. When he wishes to put off the mask of the mountebank, he is unable to do so. His earnestness is mistaken for a covert joke, and his sincerity for delicate irony. To explain his melancholy mood, he says his mother has just died; and the announcement is received with bursts of laughter.

THE LINE OF OUR SUCCESSION

of humorists has been for some years unbroken. Before the war we had Mortimer Thompson ("Doesticks"), whose extravagances created a deal of merriment for a while, and furnished the material for half-a-dozen volumes. He passed from public attention almost as abruptly as he had entered upon it, and many persons supposed him dead, when he was only doing regular work. He is now toiling at the oar of the journalistic galleys in a Northwestern town.

Charles F. Browne ("Artemus Ward") wrote himself into favor on the Cleveland *Plaindealer*, though he had not the slightest notion at the time that he was doomed to create a sensation. He came to New York; he grew famous; he lectured to audiences saturated with laughter; his phrases passed into the currency of talk; he went abroad; he forced even the English to appreciate a joke without the aid of surgical instruments; and there he died, a careless, clever, generous fellow to the last.

Robert H. Newall ("Orpheus C. Kerr") blossomed into conspicuousness during the War by his clever satires, in a city weekly, on the Army of the Potomac, and the masterly inactivity of McClellan. When the Rebellion ended, he devoted himself to poetry and serious labor, and was almost forgotten in consequence. For some time past engaged upon the *World*, he is rarely mentioned, because he has abandoned the once notorious "Mackerel Brigade."

D. R. Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby") misspelled himself into popularity by ridiculing the Bourbon Democrats, and the press bristled with his letters from the "Cross Roads." In these days, he is neglected. Even the personal paragraph column seldom mentions him, and he can afford to do without mention, since he has an annual income of $30,000 or $40,000 from lecturing, and his interest in the Toledo *Blade*.

Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain") tickled the Californians amazingly; but his first little book, containing "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras" and other buffooneries, had a very small sale. He went abroad with the pious pilgrims of the "Quaker City," as correspondent of the *Alta California*, and, on his observations of foreign lands, founded "The Innocents Abroad." The volume has sold 120,000 copies, and fixed his fate as a humorist. His third book, "Roughing It," has been extremely popular, but shows an evident falling-off. He is not likely again to do anything half so good as "The Innocents Abroad" ('tis unfair to expect a man to be constantly repeating his triumphs); but the reputation he has acquired will last him throughout life. He is now in Europe, seeking new material for still another insertion between covers.

Bret Harte revealed his deep fund of humor to the great mass by his "Heathen Chinee," though it is insignificant compared to much else he has done. Great things were expected of him when he came to the East; but, weighed down by his consciousness of reputation, his vigorous intellect appears to have been incapable of perfect exercise. He may be collecting his forces for a grand mental assault; or he may have won his brightest victory, and lost the old cunning of attack.

"Josh Billings," whose name is Shaw, still grinds away on his cacographic, and succeeds in putting them off upon a large number of people as humor. Nobody can say he has failed, because failure presupposes exaltation at least in attempt. He is no worse now than he has been at any time. He might continue his kind of writing for centuries without the least variation. He declares that he tried to be funny in good English, and was pronounced a bore. He tries now to be funny in bad English; and, to my mind, he has improved in his capacity to bore.

Our humorists are manifestly

ON THE WANE.

There is a vacant situation, and the several thousands of men scattered throughout the country, who think themselves born to awake laughter, should all apply for the vacancy. Possibly, some of them may secure it, and then we can have a fresh supply of drearinesses, until the dull public discovers that it has been, for the hundredth time, cajoled.

STOCK GAMBLING.

It is said that Alden B. Stockwell, Jay Gould, Henry N. Smith, Rufus Hatch, and three or four others who have been intimately connected with the "corner" in Pacific Mail, have cleared, by their adroit manipulation of the stocks, from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 each. The company is believed to have sold all its own shares, with the expectation of buying them again when the market has run down. The belief in Wall street is, that Pacific Mail can be had in any quantity, at 75 or less, before Jan. 1.

It seems to be a great question whether the stock has any real value, and many persons aver that it will never declare another dividend, unless on borrowed money.

A SMALL BUT NEAT TURN

was made in Broad street, a day or two ago, by one Lombardi, a shrewd speculator. He bought 1,600 shares of Pacific Mail about a year since, with the determination to hold it until it went above par. Many of his acquaintances laughed so much at his hope of gain that he offered to bet he would come out all right, and they accepted his offer to the extent of $50,000. When he sold, he got 102, making a clear profit of $74,000, independent of the wagers he had won.

SALMAGUNDI.

Edmund Yates is sorely exercised,—and very justly too,—because the *Citizen*, in this city, is printing a weak and trashy tale over his name, and will not discontinue, albeit he has frequently remonstrated against the outrage.

The death of Horace Greeley's wife has been such a shock to him that he can take no further interest in the campaign. For twenty years, she had been an invalid and a sufferer, and nothing but her strength of will had kept her in being.

Dion Boucicault complains that he is so popular here that visitors call on him in the morning before breakfast, and borrow money of him to show their appreciation of his dramatic talent.

The severe censure passed on Theophile Gautier's "Mademoiselle de Maupin," in the obituaries of the novelist, the other day, has caused, I understand, an unusual demand for that brilliant but vicious romance.

Augustin Daly's experiment with the Grand Opera House has not yet proved a success; as he has lost, it is said, $50,000 upon "Le Roi Carotte."

A private letter says that Charles Fenno Hoffman, the once popular poet and writer, is dying, in the Lunatic Asylum, where he has been confined for a number of years. COLSTOUN.

THE NORTHWOOD, N. H., TRAGEDY.

One of the Most Fiendish Crimes on Record—An Old Man Outrages and Murders His Niece—The Murderer Confesses His Crime.

Northwood, N. H. (Nov. 2), Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

The usual quiet town of Northwood has been, recently, the scene of one of the most shocking and fiendish murders ever recorded in the criminal annals of the country. The victim was Miss Georgiana Lovering, and her murderer was Franklin B. Evans.

Her home was about two miles from Northwood Centre village, and but a short distance from the Strafford town line. The family consisted of herself and her mother, a widow, Mr. Sylvester Day and wife, her grandparents, and Adeline Witham, her cousin, aged about 18 years. The connection of the murderer with the family will be stated further along. The house is a small, weather-blackened cottage. A few rods in the rear is Bow Pond, and across the road in front is rough pasture land. In the immediate neighborhood there are but few settlements, the nearest being Mr. Samuel Ham's, some forty rods distant. Beyond the pasture commences the extensive forest, where the murder was committed, and which sweeps away a distance of more than two miles.

The victim was born in Northwood, and was in the 14th year of her age. Her father was a soldier in the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment in the rebellion war, returning home from service sick, and dying soon afterward. The family had been located at their present place two years. Their means are quite limited, consisting mainly of a Government pension and the income from the mother's labor. Georgiana was an only child, and was the idol of her mother, the pride of her grandparents, and the companion of her cousin. She was a bright, pretty, and affectionate girl.

Evans, the murderer, is a native of Stafford, 64 years old, and has from youth led a roving and miserable life. He is of medium stature, rather slim of body, and is a little stooping. He has a long gray beard, and hair of the same shade. His features are sharp, his face thin, and his forehead of medium height. A stranger would instantly notice his eyes, which are dark, piercingly sharp, and have an unmistakable sinister expression. In his dress and personal appearance he is tolerably neat. He has a sanctimonious look, is an easy talker, and a keen observer would recognize him as a cunning, shrewd, and unprincipled man. He has travelled much and lived in many places, including Manchester, Concord, Allentown, Derry, and Candia. He pretended to read medicine with Dr. Hanson, of Manchester, and, calling himself a botanic physician, he practiced as such more or less among ignorant people. Many who read this will remember him as travelling with an electrical battery, which he pretended to use professionally, and again as hauling a small vehicle containing a magic lantern, with which he used to give picture exhibitions. Again, he drops all these occupations and goes about doing odd jobs of work, thus gaining a precarious living. Next we hear of him as a whining beggar and a self-styled Second Advent preacher. Once he attended an adventist meeting in Boston, where, in the garb of a hypocrite, he appealed successfully to the sympathies of the audience, who raised him a good contribution. The next day he spent most of it for a meerschaum pipe, and, his religious friends hearing of it, would never have anything more to do with him. He often extended his travels into Canada, but wherever he went he was sure to get a bad name. The sudden and mysterious disappearance of a young twin child in Derry, many years ago, was also supposed to have been his work, but no positive proof of it was ever obtained. He has been married three times. After living with him some twenty years his first wife died. Of the children born in this union, one, a son, now lives in Derry, while a married daughter resides in Lawrence, Mass. His second wife separated herself from him. He was married again, but his last wife also left him and returned to Laconia. Since last June, Evans had made his home at Mr. Day's, being the only brother left of the old lady, which, of course, made him a grand-uncle of the murdered girl. His relations with the different members of the family had generally been of a peaceable character, and in truth no one seemed to regard Evans as a dangerous character. Since last spring he has worked considerably by the day for various farmers in the vicinity.

Evans had always pretended to think a great deal of Georgie. In return she manifested no fondness for him, although she usually obeyed his ordinary requests, and naturally looked up to him somewhat on account of his age and relationship. It is stated that he once made improper advances to the young girl, who indignantly repelled them, and acquainted her mother with the circumstances. At that time he apparently turned over a new leaf, and treated his niece with much consideration. The sequel proves that he then commenced to lay his plans for the ruin of the girl. His first move was to set snares for birds in the woods above mentioned. He afterward talked considerably about his traps, and explained how nicely he caught the handsome birds. This naturally awakened the girl's curiosity, and she asked that she might go with him and see them. At first he refused to take her with him, but after having greatly wrought up his eagerness to see them, he finally took her with him one day to the woods. She enjoyed the trip, and went a number of times afterward. At length she commenced to tire of going there, and Evans then matured the plan for his fiendish work. One week ago last Thursday evening, the night before the day of the murder, Evans told Georgie that he was going away to work the next morning, and that she must look after the snares. She hesitated about complying with his request, but upon his urging she consented to it, but said that she was tired of going to them.

The next day, Friday, was one of the loveliest of the fall. Evans appeared as usual when he took his breakfast, and then immediately went out, saying that he was going to his day's work. Georgie was up bright and early. After her meal she assisted in domestic duties. It was then 9 o'clock, and she put on her hat and shawl to go and look after the snares. Her grandmother had noticed that she looked unusually sober that morning, and made a remark to that effect as she was leaving the room. The girl then observed that she had promised her uncle to look after the snares, but that she should not do it again, for the woods were rough and lonely to her. Georgie then kissed Mrs. Day affectionately, and tripping across the road soon disappeared among the rocks in the pasture. No person, except her murderer, is supposed to have seen her alive after that time.

It is proved that Evans did not go away to any place to work that morning. Soon after Georgie left he was seen on a hill about a mile distant toward the village, and which commanded a view of the house and pasture. He probably went there directly after leaving Mr. Day's in the morning, and concealed himself in order to observe when the girl left her home. At half-past 9, which it will be borne in mind was half an hour after the girl went out, and which would have given her time to have reached the woods, Evans was seen to come down the hill, cross the road and pasture, and go into the same woods where the girl had gone.

Previously, when the girl went to look at snares, she was usually absent from half to three-quarters of an hour. At 10 o'clock on the day of the murder, Mrs. Lovering wanted her to go on an errand to the village, and as she had then been from home an hour she looked for her anxiously, but with no suspicion that any harm had befallen her. Soon afterward she asked Mr. Day if he would go into the pasture and call Georgie. He started at once, taking the path to the woods which his granddaughter was accustomed to follow, but was unable to find her.

When Mr. Day arrived home Mrs. Lovering was somewhat alarmed, for she too had seen nothing of the girl. Then Mr. Day and the mother returned to the woods, and soon Mrs. Lovering found on the ground the apron of her daughter. This aroused suspicion, and, an alarm being given, the immediate neighbors joined in a more thorough search. Early in the afternoon James Pender, in crossing a brush-fence about half a mile from the entrance, found a broken comb that was at once recognized as belonging to the absent girl. There was some hair in the comb, and not far distant a strong string was found. This discovery struck the company with horror, for then there were indeed evidences that the girl had been foully dealt with. Word was instantly sent to the village that Georgie Lovering was missing, and there were fears that she had been murdered. A chord of sympathy was struck in every heart, and more than a hundred persons went at once to assist in the work. Soon, near the spot where the apron was found, there were discovered plain evidences of a struggle. The earth was stirred up and leaves were misplaced. Further along there were large and small tracks, as though one person had dragged another along. The conviction was now general that the girl had been murdered.

After Evans went into the woods in the forenoon he was not seen again until noon, when he stopped at E. C. Dow's, some two miles from where the body of the girl was subsequently found. He remained a few moments at Mr. Dow's, and inquired the time of day. He then went a mile further to Rufus Robert's, but made no particular errand there. Then he started toward home by the way of the "Narrows" village, calling at Mr. Trickey's store, where he purchased some pork and butter. Next he stopped at Mr. Witham's. From there he went home through some woods. None of the people with whom he conversed noticed anything unusual in his appearance. On Friday evening Mr. John G. Mead, a merchant at the village, who usually transacted Mr. Lovering's pension business, went to the house and had a conversation with Evans, and questioned him concerning the missing girl. He emphatically asserted his innocence, and did not show the least trace of any anxiety. Mr. Mead was not convinced of the man's innocence, and he took the precaution to have him secretly guarded until further action was taken. During Saturday he made no attempt to escape. In the meantime a warrant was issued charging Evans with wilful murder. This was given into the hands of Sheriff Henry A. Drew, of Strafford, who went to Mr. Day's on Saturday evening. Before serving the paper he talked with Evans concerning the missing girl, and Evans denied any knowledge of her whereabouts, and said that he was as innocent as an angel in Heaven. This did not deter the officer from arresting him. Evans made no resistance, and was taken to the Sheriff's house in Strafford. Subsequently he was arraigned before Justice Ira B. Hoitt, and bound over to the Supreme Judicial Court. While being taken the second time to Sheriff Drew's house Evans conversed freely about the absorbing theme. He maintained that the girl was alive; asked why he should injure her, a little innocent girl, whom he thought a great deal of. Although he appeared in fine spirits, yet he begged the officer earnestly for some strychnine. Before that, while at the hotel at dinner, he privately whispered to Miss Brown, the landlord's daughter, and besought her to put some poison in his tea.

Although no further evidences were found, yet the search was vigorously continued. The drenching storm that came on deterred no one. On Sunday the number of persons engaged was estimated at 250. Some three-quarters of a mile from where the path commences in the woods there is a most dismal swamp, through which brave men went time and again, although they often sank to their knees in the black mud. On Tuesday night the search was abandoned for a time, for reasons which will appear in the following paragraph.

On Tuesday afternoon the Sheriff told Evans that, if the girl was alive and he would tell where she was, no harm should be done him by the Selectmen or anybody else. Evans then said that the girl was alive. He stated that he agreed with a man to help get her away. He had met the man some days before near Captain Bussill's in Strafford, and had promised to take her through the woods to a point where the stranger would be waiting, between the hours of 9 and 11 on Friday. The man's name was Webster, of Kingston. Evans said he took the girl there as he had promised, and had previously given her $11 to buy some clothes with. The man was on hand and had a valise with more clothing, and the girl went into the woods and changed her suit and the man drove away with her. Evans told his story so plausibly that the officer thought it was best to try and prove it. The citizens had some confidence in Evans, at least enough to suspend for the time their search. The next morning Officer Drew took Evans and went to Kingston, and made thorough search for the man Webster, but no such character could be found. Then Evans thought possibly the man might live in Kensington. On the following day they went to Kensington, but with no better success. As the next subterfuge, Evans concluded that it might have been Candia after all. At this point Mr. Drew's confidence in his trumped-up story, which in the first place had been quite small, now completely oozed out, and Friday evening he was once more with his prisoner at Strafford. During his journey Evans was generally in capital spirits, and really seemed to enjoy the trip. Friday night he ate a hearty supper, and in the evening talked glibly with Mrs. Drew and some neighbors who came in.

After the fruitless trip to Kingston and Kensington, Sheriff Drew was more convinced than ever that Evans knew whether the girl was alive or dead. Under this conviction he resolved to confront Evans, and solemnly put the question to him concerning her whereabouts if living, and the disposition of her body if dead. Last Friday night, the evening referred to in the preceding paragraph, after all the other members of the family had retired, Mr. Drew resolved to have his conversation with the prisoner. He commenced by asking Evans if he remembered the talk that he had with him concerning the goodness of the girl, and the evidences that she had been foully dealt with, by the finding of her apron and her broken comb containing some of her hair. Evans answered that he did. Drew then asked him what effect such conversation had upon him. He replied, "It went like a dagger to my heart." Then the Sheriff fastened his eyes upon the prisoner and said: "In the hearing of no person but us two, and the Great Being above, I ask you this question: Is the body of the girl cold in death?" The eyes of the two men were fastened on each other. Neither made the slightest movement, and not a sound was heard except the measured tick of the clock and perhaps their own partially-suppressed breathing. For some seconds it seemed doubtful who would relax first. But Evans, evidently becoming unnerved under the calm, searching gaze of the officer, suddenly turned pale, his hands trembled, and from his quivering lips came the words, "It is, Mr. Drew; I have done wrong." With the same calmness he had maintained from the beginning, the Sheriff said, "Go with me, and show me where she is." Evans said, "I will." Thus the officer got the mastery over the prisoner, and won the deep, bitter, and wicked secret from his heart. Evans now seemed powerless. He asked if the Selectmen would show him any protection. The officer told him they would do anything they had agreed to. In his confusion, Evans was undoubtedly thinking of the promise the Selectmen had made to protect him in case he would find the girl alive, or prove that she had been taken away alive. Preparations were now made to go and find the body. Mr. Drew went to his wife's bedroom privately, and told her that he was to leave with Evans on a most solemn duty, and he wished her to dress herself, and go to Alonzo Tuttle's, a near neighbor, and say that he desired him to get E. J. Parshley, and both go to Mr. Ham's, and wait there in darkness. If they heard a call from the swamp, they must promptly follow the sound. It will be recollected that Mr. Ham was the nearest neighbor to Mr. Day. It was then 11 p. m., and Mr. Drew lived some three miles or more from the home of the murdered girl.

The Sheriff and prisoner started at once with a team for the wood where the girl was last seen, and reached there about midnight. Then leaving the carriage, the Sheriff took his lantern and told Evans to lead the way. They were soon in the forest, and a more dismal night's journey cannot easily be imagined. They passed the spot where the apron was found, and got over the fence where the broken comb was discovered, but not a word escaped the lips of either man. Then they entered the swamp, where stones, fallen trees, and treacherous bog-holes made locomotion very difficult. They often went into the mud and both of them fell several times. Suddenly Evans stopped and seemed bewildered, said he had lost the trail and must go back to the fence and start again. Conflicting thoughts then came into the Sheriff's mind, but he did not waver for a moment. He motioned with the lantern, and both went back over the toilsome way to the brush fence. Evans looked around carefully, and without uttering a word again started into the swamp. Once more they were treading their way through the difficult morass. At length, wet and bruised, they reached a bleaker spot than they had heretofore seen. It was a hollow, filled with rocks, fallen trees and other debris. One very large tree had fallen, and its roots were so imbedded in the soil that they tore up the earth for a considerable space.

Close to the ground, under the shelving mass of fibres and earth, Evans pointed his finger and said, "There." The Sheriff said, "What?" The prisoner answered again—"There!" Then Evans, half kneeling, stooped, and carefully scraping away some leaves, disclosed something white, and again said, "There!" The Sheriff then laid his hand upon the object, and saw that it was the body of the poor murdered girl.

When the Sheriff touched the body the prisoner said, with perfect composure, "That's she." Mr. Drew then pulled a pair of handcuffs from his pocket, and said, "Frank, stand still." Evans cried out, "Don't put them on." But it did not avail, and in a moment he was in irons. Then the prisoner fell on his knees, and said: "Mr. Drew, I have but one favor that I implore of you, which is that you will shoot me dead on this spot." The simple reply was, "You will not be harmed." Then Mr. Drew shouted for assistance, and after he had called the third time Tuttle answered, and, with Parshley, repaired to the spot as soon as he could get there. The former was left with Evans, while Mr. Drew and the latter went for the authorities and a surgeon.

It was some two hours before the party returned, which consisted of the two who went for assistance, together with George T. Sherburne and Ezra Tasker, two of the Selectmen, John G. Mead, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, and Doctor Hanson. Then the party all gathered round the remains of the murdered girl. It was a solemn scene, rendered more so, if possible, by the weirdness of the place, and the darkness, through which flickered the light of the lantern. All uncovered their heads as the surgeon, under the direction of the authorities, lifted the body from its resting place. The face wore a calm and pleasant expression, and showed only two very slight abrasions. The neck bore plainly the prints of fingers, showing that she was undoubtedly strangled. Her dress and skirts were in a bunch around her neck, and, dreadful as it may seem, the body was probably dragged through the swamp. Then portions of the clothing were removed by the surgeon, and a spectacle was presented that sickened the stoutest heart present. Every person turned pale, and there was not a dry eye in the company. Evans himself gave a shriek of anguish that rang out clear and frightful through the wild woods. It was found that the inhuman fiend had not only strangled his victim, but with some sharp instrument had horribly mutilated portions of the body. It was a ghastly scene, that those who saw will never forget.

The clothing was carefully replaced, and extemporizing a rude litter, the party started from the swamp. It was impossible for them to make rapid progress out of the forest, and it was half-past 4 when they reached the hall over Mr. Mead's store, where the inquest was to be held. The Sheriff and Evans remained near the house of Mr. Day. The prisoner was asked to point out where a portion of the body had been concealed. He hesitated at first, but as he looked into the determined face of the officer he knew well the best course to pursue. He said he would go to the spot. Accompanied by Mr. Drew, he went directly to Sherburne's mill, perhaps a mile distant, and, lifting a rock, the missing remains were found.

This morning, as the news spread, the excitement was intense. From every direction the people came crowding to the hall to learn the particulars of the terrible tragedy. The news went to surrounding towns, and all through to-day teams as well as pedestrians have almost filled every avenue leading to the centre village. Many were the anathemas heaped upon the head of the murderer, and, fearing that there might be violence shown him, the officer took him quietly to his house in Strafford.

COLFAX---MORTON.

Correspondence (Nov. 3) of the Cincinnati Commercial.

Two words dropped by the wayside in Senator Morton's tour through Illinois made me curious to witness a Colfax demonstration. One was that the Republicans of Northern Indiana had not become reconciled to Mr. Colfax's defeat at Philadelphia, and the other pointed to a possible diversion in favor of that gentleman for the position of United States Senator. In the language of my latter informant: "There's a good deal of a ground swell for Colfax in place of Morton in Northern Indiana, and it would pay the *Commercial* to send you there."

He said he would write and tell you so; but I imagine the Senatorial question, in all its bearings, is a little better defined from your point of observation than it is near by. The patient searcher after tangled webs of what is known as political imbroglios does not need to stray from the Capital to find them. The one in point is of peculiar interest. Borrowing an analogy from the canine race—which poor human nature so much resembles—the Senatorship is Morton's bone, and he means to hold fast to it. He fought for it, tooth and nail, and if, in the struggle, he outdistanced the first man on the State Republican ticket, and secured the Legislature while General Browne got naught, he says that was the fault of the temperance men, who voted for Hendricks. Now, while everybody admits Senator Morton made a good fight and is entitled to the prize, that in either event the election will fall to the lot of a Republican, there is a very considerable jealousy of his position. Men are but children of larger growth, and are just as fond of tearing down idols as they are of building them up. The higher, indeed, they lift a man up the more diversion there is in toppling him over. For eleven years Senator Morton has been the ruling spirit in Indiana, if not a power in the land, and the men who have made him are beginning to question his authority. "Anything to beat Morton" has become the secret desire of many Republicans, as it is the battle-cry of the Liberal Democracy. "I am not so sure that he has secured the State to Grant," said a disaffected Republican; "he hopes to have secured the Legislature to himself." "I do not see why," said another, "Mr. Thompson should feel called on to yield his hopes to Mr. Morton." "They are all afraid of Morton," replied a Democrat.

"Is there no end to his power?" asked a third person.

"We shall see," was the reply. "He hasn't any more power than Jesse D. Bright once had. He had his foot on the neck of the Democratic party. How has the mighty fallen!"

"Tom Brown threw away his chance to defeat Morton," said a Democrat, "when he quoted Scripture against us after the election. General Harrison is another Republican that we would have pitted against Morton; but he gave in his allegiance to him on that occasion."

"The first choice of the Democracy," said another Democrat, "is Governor Baker; but I don't suppose he would come into the arrangement."

"How about Colfax?" asked a third. "The Springfield *Republican* says that would be political retribution."

"Has he pluck? We want pluck," replied the first Democratic speaker. "However we may dislike Morton, there is no denying he has courage. He's game to the backbone."

"We don't want a partisan Senator. What difference does it make to a good citizen whether he is elected by Democrats or Republicans? He represents the interests of both," observed a gentleman that takes no part in politics, but is always careful to vote a straight-out Republican ticket.

There was enough in all that was said at this Charity Fair (where I heard the talk) to make me curious, as I said before, and looking over the list of appointments in the *Journal*, I saw that Kokomo was the nearest available point to hear Mr. Colfax speak. Arrived at the depot, I saw Mr. Burnett, of the Republican State Central Committee, who informed me that Colonel Foster (worthy Chairman of said Committee) was on the train, also bound for the county-seat of Howard. We had almost reached Kokomo before I had the pleasure of seeing him. He explained that he had not seen Mr. Colfax since the Philadelphia Convention, and was running up to shake hands with him. I explained that I desired to hear Mr. Colfax speak, and we both watched our opportunity to have a moment's private conversation with him. I do not know what passed between Colonel Foster and Mr. Colfax on the platform, as they sat side by side, while the band was playing, but at the Junction Depot, waiting for the train, I asked the Vice President how he stood with regard to the Senatorial question.

"I shall abide," he answered promptly, "by the Republican nomination in caucus assembled."

This reply admitted of so many constructions that I began:

"Suppose there was a chance of the Democrats electing you by the gain of a half-dozen Republicans (Herriman is said to be a man of wonderful will), what would you do?"

At this critical moment the cars steamed into the depot, Mr. Colfax was hurried into the rear coach, and I was left unanswered. I have my own thoughts about the matter; but facts, not surmises, is what you bargain for in correspondence. We shall see what we shall see.

Greeley, Grant, and Business Men.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 5.

There was one thing lacking in the nomination of Greeley that his high personal qualities—his ability, courage, and honesty of character—have not been able to supply. The business men of the country have not been persuaded that Greeley is a safe sort of man. His activity, his power, his eccentricity, have been a terror to them. Now, this is very absurd, and yet very serious.

Grant's utter want of information and policy on financial topics has, it appears, commended itself to conservatives. His original idea was that the gold in our mines was of the nature of a public treasury in "a strong box." His next point was that high gold was good for the movement of Western produce. He has been content, however, as a rule, to smoke, and to let Boutwell, the only member of his Cabinet forced upon him by Congress, manage matters. The only case in which he has interfered with Boutwell was when he wrote at Corbin's house the Black Friday letter—the letter placed in the hands of Butterfield—hinting instructions to the Secretary that were agreeable to the conspirators.

Still, Greeley has been guilty of the terrible phrase that the way to resume specie payments was to resume, and a man with such radical views is, in the apprehension of a paper money financier, every much more dangerous than a hump on a log. There has been a feeling, amounting to an understanding—that Grant would not be likely to be meddlesome in the monetary matters of the nation, but would allow them to be regulated and managed, as usual, by Congress, under the advice and direction of the consolidated Bank, Railroad, and Tariff Rings; and that's the business man's notion of safety.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Fearful Crime in East Tennessee.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Herald, Nov. 2.

A short time since an account of the murder of Captain Thomas J. Boyd, of Sweetwater, East Tennessee, was published in some of the New York papers, and the facts, as they stated them, were derived from a source that was unreliable, on account of the antagonism of feeling existing at that time between Captain Boyd and the parties who furnished the statement. It was also alleged that there was a strong suspicion of the whole matter being a hoax, and that the murdered man was still alive and at large.

The version we give of the affair is from a party who heard the evidence of the gentlemen who were with Captain Boyd when he was murdered. From his statement it appears that Captain Boyd, soon after the war, engaged in the claim business with Colonel Carter, of East Tennessee, as a clerk. After continuing with him until he became familiar with the business, he then commenced soliciting claims on his individual responsibility.

His thorough acquaintance with the citizens, and his established reputation for honesty, secured him a large share of the claim business, and he was prosecuting his business with a success that gave him considerable notoriety, and it was while endeavoring to secure some evidence in regard to an important case, that he fell into the hands of this band of robbers, who brutally murdered him and burned his body to prevent detection.

The facts are as follows: Captain John T. Boyd, accompanied by E. P. Reagan, a Justice of the Peace, and a man named Hensley, left Sweetwater on the morning of the 5th of September for the purpose of going to Tillico Mountain, to take some testimony in regard to some claims that he had in his possession for collection against the United States Government. After visiting several parties in the country along the route, they arrived at Captain B.'s father's house, where they spent the night.

On the following morning (Friday) they resumed their journey, visiting several parties for the purpose of serving summons, and taking evidence to be used in certain cases then pending for collection. About 12 m., they arrived at the foot of the Tillico Mountain, and stopped at the house of a friend for dinner. After dinner, and resting for a short time, they bade adieu to their friend, and commenced the toilsome ascent of the mountain. After reaching the summit, and resting their tired horses for a moment, and surveying the grand panorama that spread out before them, they proceeded on their way across the mountain. The mountains in this section of country are very broken, their surfaces dotted with high peaks or eminences, while occasionally an immense gorge breaks off from the road, and descends almost precipitously to the base. These mountain gorges are thickly set with an almost impenetrable growth of ivy and laurel, with an occasional pine, struggling for a hold upon its side.

The party having proceeded across the mountain, were descending the further slope when they arrived at Laurel Branch, a clear and beautiful stream that breaks from the mountain side and flows on through a canopy of laurel and ivy, until it reaches the mountain's base. Here the party halted to let their horses drink, when suddenly a band of armed, disguised men, rose up from the thick undergrowth that flanked the road on either side, and demanded their surrender. Seeing the utter uselessness of any attempt at resistance, they quietly submitted to their demand. They were then taken from their horses and securely bound with cords, then blindfolded and placed upon their horses again, and carried some one and a half or two miles (as they supposed), when the party stopped. The bandages were then removed from their eyes, and they were dismounted. Reagan and Hensley were then more securely bound by a cord around their ankles, and were then left laying upon the ground. Captain Boyd was carried about fifty yards from the spot to the brow of a steep hill, or gorge, the parties remarking that they had "got the old fox at last," and telling him that they were going to kill him. Upon his attempting to plead with them, they stopped him, telling him it "would do no good," as they intended to kill him. One of the party then drew a pistol and fired at Captain B. who was standing with his hands tied, powerless to offer any opposition. A second shot was fired quickly after the first, when he fell to the ground and rolled down the declivity out of sight of his friends, who were compelled to witness this murder without the power to aid. Afterwards several other shots were heard which were supposed to have been fired into his body after he rolled out of sight. The murderers then came back to Reagan and Hensley, who were calmly awaiting their turn. They unbound them and carried them off some distance into one of those thickly shaded gorges, when they left them again securely bound until after dark, when they returned, telling them that they had concluded not to kill them, as they had "got the man they wanted."

The party then unbound them and left them to their fate. They wandered among the mountain fastnesses all night, without food and with the knowledge of the horrible tragedy occupying their minds. At last the dawning of day brought with it the welcome light that guided them to a friendly path that led them down the mountain to a neighboring settlement. When relating the story of the terrible tragedy, a number of citizens collected together and proceeded to the spot where the terrible scene was enacted, that hurried an innocent man into eternity, and plunged a family and friends into unutterable grief and sorrow.

Arriving upon the ground, they discovered a short distance from the scene of the murder, the burnt and charred body of the unfortunate man. The blood upon the rocks and some of the papers of the deceased, that were found a short distance from the scene of the murder, and the statement made by two of his friends was evidence sufficient that they had attempted to conceal their crime by burning the body of the unfortunate man. A Coroner's jury was summoned to set upon the case and ascertain the facts connected with the terrible affair. The United States officials, however, interfered, and prevented the jury from acting at the time, and we have been unable since that time to ascertain the final result of the investigations in the case.

The opinions of the unprejudiced is that he was murdered, not only for his money, but for the purpose of gratifying some feelings of personal hatred—the result of an antagonism of feeling during the late war—Captain Boyd being in the Rebel service. At any rate, the matter is involved in a maze of mystery that time alone will solve, and the public will anxiously await such developments as will finally settle the question in dispute, relieve the innocent, and visit upon the guilty that punishment that their crime so richly deserves.

Speaker Blaine's Wealth.

From the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Commercial, Oct. 16.

Ever since the Maine election the New York *Tribune* has exhibited a spirit of malignant rancor toward Speaker Blaine. One of its constant charges is that Speaker Blaine entered Congress a "poor man" in 1863, and is now a "millionaire." As to his being a millionaire, it is to be presumed the assertion is merely one of those extravagant statements which belong to the literature of a heated campaign. But as to his being a "poor man in 1863," every one familiar with the coal trade and the value of coal properties in our immediate vicinage on the Monongahela River, knows the assertion to be completely at variance with the fact. Long before 1863, indeed, as far back as the Democratic Administration of President Buchanan, it was well known that Mr. Blaine owned one of the finest coal properties on the Monongahela, which returned a much larger income than a Congressional salary, many years before he was a candidate for Congress. This fact the Alleghany County Registry of Deeds establishes in the most indisputable manner, and we refer to it simply to show how wild and reckless the *Tribune* has grown to be in its charges against conspicuous and influential Republicans.

It should be stated, moreover, that the business relations of Mr. Blaine in trade circles, where he is well known here, stands very high. Those who are familiar with his attention to details, his industry, his energy, his enterprise, and his integrity, find no cause for wonder in the fact that he has become, not a millionaire, but a man of independent fortune, destined probably, in the development and advance of his property, ultimately to attain to the possession of large wealth.

THE HOWLING DERVISHES.

Interesting Account of Their Performances—How They Work Miracles.

Constantinople (Sept. 30) Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

On the opposite side of the Bosphorus, in Scutari, a city of about 200,000 inhabitants, is enacted once a week one of the most peculiar and interesting sights of the East. The room where the dervishes howled was about forty feet square, with a loft on one side for visitors. As we entered we exchanged our shoes for slippers, which were all front—the heel end being omitted. By a skilful management of our feet, we succeeded in dragging them up the stairs leading to the gallery. There were no chairs to sit on, but their place was supplied by sheep-skins, with hair and fleece both left on, but such accommodations the traveller in the East must become accustomed to. In one corner were piled up the mattresses on which the dervishes sleep with a small pulpit keeping guard on their side. While the dervishes were quietly enjoying their *narghiles* or water-pipes in the porch, one of the assistants came in to prepare the floor for the "services." After spreading sheep-skins over the floor, he put on one of the hats belonging to the dervishes, and mounted the pulpit. These hats, by the way, are a peculiar institution. They are made of felt, about an inch thick, and are shaped like a flower-pot, about eight inches high. The young neophyte, after adorning himself to his satisfaction, commenced mimicking the exercises which were about to follow. He was suddenly interrupted, however, by the entrance of the dervishes, about 30 in number, who took their stations facing toward Mecca.

They commenced their prayers, silently at first, bowing and touching the floor with their foreheads at intervals. Suddenly they commenced singing in concert as loud as they could yell, going through the same motions as before, ending by repeating in concert a hundred appellations of the Deity. Next came the howl proper. A row was formed of about 25 persons, including some soldiers and common people, who were allowed the privilege of sharing in the fearful excitement which the subsequent exercises produced. While half a dozen dervishes were singing the great hymn in honor of the prophet, the chorus repeated in concert *la-i-lah-il-lah-lah*, which is said to be their profession of faith. They commenced slowly at first, bending their bodies now forward, then sideways, then backward with each syllable. As the time quickens, they bend faster and faster, running the syllables together until only the wild, hoarse howl of *il-lah* is heard. Faster and faster they bend and hoarser grow the howls. Although a cold day, the perspiration pours down their faces, while the attendants remove all their outer clothing and put little white caps on their heads. As the sheik begins to stamp, nothing can be heard at each inclination but deep, aspirated grunts, something like those of a startled pig. It was actually painful to watch their faces, such ghastly countenances, such frenzied looks in their eyes, though one fat darkey presented even a comical appearance by his frantic attempts to keep up with the rest.

Suddenly all stop at the word of the sheik. Cloaks are thrown over the exhausted worshipers reeking with perspiration. One of them was too far gone to have any control of himself, and kept bending back and forth until his head was held by a companion. Sometimes they run knives through the fleshy parts of their bodies in the height of the orgies. The atmosphere of the room was almost unendurable, but for the sake of seeing the sight through we waited a little longer. A bottle of water was next passed around, and all, commencing with the sheik or chief dervish, breathed into it. It was then quickly corked up, and thereafter used as a specific for all the ills to which flesh is heir. Once more the singing commences; the howlers bend and howl, though less energetically than before; garments are thrown off, and the last, and in some respects, most interesting scene takes place. The sheik is a worker of miracles. After embracing and kissing his followers, he attends to the healing of the sick. A baby about a year and a half old is brought to him. After looking intently at the child a moment, he gave it to an attendant, who stretched the pale little thing face downward upon the floor. To our horror, the great lubber of a sheik stood for some time with his whole weight on the sick baby, first on its shoulders, then on its hips, and then on its legs, at the same time repeating a prayer. What seemed most marvellous to us was, that the infant did not utter a sound, nor did any of the other ladies and small children who were afterward treated in the same way. Next, a number of sick of more advanced years were stretched out, side by side, and the sheik walked back and forth upon them, ending by breathing over them with his holy breath, which, after the preceding exercises, was believed to have remarkable healing properties. By working upon the imagination they have made some wonderful cures, especially of nervous diseases. Some Englishmen even, while of course not believing in their possessing any miraculous power, have been successfully treated by them.

By this time we were glad to drag our slippers down the stairs once more, and ride away. We had seen a new, and certainly very energetic form of worship, and one of the lions of the place; but an hour and a half's sitting on the floor, and the odors of the place, and the disgusting character of the exercises, were enough to make us glad to regain the crooked, narrow streets of an Oriental city.

INDIAN WIVES.

Important Case Involving a Large Fortune—Is an Indian Trader's Temporary Union With a Squaw a Legal Marriage?

Some months ago Mrs. Troost, of Kansas City, died, leaving a great deal of property to be devoted to public uses. Among other bequests, there were made in her will provisions for the erection of a grand opera-house, a church and seminary, and a park, and for other purposes.

The following, from the Kansas City *Journal of Commerce*, summarizes the legal questions that will have to be settled by the Supreme Court, which will determine the rights of heirs who may be the issue of virtual marriages not recognized by law:

The case in which the Indian children of the late Wm. Gillis have asked that this will be set aside in their favor was decided at Warrensburg, Saturday last, in the Circuit Court of that county, before Judge McGaughey, before whom it was taken from this county on a change of venue.

Mr. Gillis, one of the first settlers of this city, at his death its most wealthy citizen, died a bachelor, as supposed by everybody, and left his property to his niece, Mrs. Troost, who, dying recently, left the estate mainly to public uses, which fact gives it a wider interest to our citizens.

Mr. Gillis, in the early part of his life, in fact, much of it, was an Indian trader, and, like many more such, had what they called Indian wives, whom they selected or wedded, as the case might be, according to the Indian custom, by whom he had Indian children born to him.

These Indian children set up their claims as the legal heirs of William Gillis, and by them suit was brought to set aside the will. The case was tried before a jury.

The case turned upon the question as to whether the Indian customs, in such matters, constituted such a marriage as the laws of the country could take cognizance of, and enforce as legal and binding in all respects.

In this respect the case becomes one of great interest to this portion of the country, as Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, and all the Territories have parallel cases without number. It may become the case on which this question for all the Western country will turn.

The jury decided in favor of the Indian heirs, and the will is thus set aside. Of course it will be appealed, and we will have the opinion of the higher Courts before the matter is finally determined.

Locally, it interests all our citizens, as the new opera house, the church, the seminary, and the park, have all to wait the slow processes of the law before they can, if ever, be realized. The decision also affects the condition of very valuable property which has come into the possession of the estate since the death of Mr. Gillis.

A Desperate Venture.

From the Washington Star.

We wagered a small sum with a friend once that he could not get out of the Fifth Avenue Hotel without being forced to fee the waiter. He was a plucky fellow. He had behaved handsomely under fire in the field, and passed with credit from under all sorts of social batteries in the battle of life. We watched him closely. He marched from his room, valise in hand, and began his descent of the grand stairway, ... to take advantage of the elevator. He ... servants eyeing him as if he was a sneak ... as he was. His first skirmish came off in the hall opposite the dining room, and ... friend proved the victor. The ... fight was trying. Directly facing it ... heavy battery of clerks whose ... shirt fronts, shiny hair, stunning clothes ... elevated manners so oppress poor ... We saw our friend draw a deep breath and ... the descent. He took the fire of lofty ... from the clerk battery, and turning ... encountered a heavy reserve of whisk ... This charged on him in platoon; while ... tachment attacked his baggage ... him on flank and rear with whisk ... fought through gallantly. He had ... reached the entrance when a huge African ... down upon his right and the two ... struggling for the valise. Victory hung doubtful, when, unfortunately for our gallant friend, two ladies of his acquaintance, who happened to be passing, paused to bid him farewell. ... was fatal. He relinquished his valise ... his friends, was thrust into a hack, and ... paid the African—a counterfeit fifty-cent fractional currency that he held in reserve in case the worse came to the worst.

ROMANTIC.

A Condemned Murderer Changes Clothes with His Wife and Escapes.

Hendersonville, N. C. (Oct. ...), Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Over 5,000 people were assembled here to-day for the purpose of witnessing the execution of Martin Baynard, one of the murderers of ... Weston and his three children, but they were doomed to be wofully disappointed. It will be remembered that two criminals have already been executed for this crime. Martin Baynard was also to have suffered the extreme penalty of the law when the other two were hanged, but he was respited from time to time, to be used as a witness against the elder Baynard and another, who were also implicated in this terrible murder, under a statute of this State that provides that a condemned felon can testify as a witness against other parties to the crime. All the preparations were made, the scaffold was in readiness and the crowd had been arriving from all quarters for several days to witness the tragedy. During his imprisonment the wife of the condemned man was faithful, constant, and devoted in her attendance upon him. A day did not pass that she was not in his cell for several hours, and, at the last moment, with a heroism worthy of a more noble cause, she saved him from an ignominious death upon the scaffold. The night that was to have been the last of Baynard's earthly existence had arrived, and upon the earnest, tearful and sorrowful appeal of his wife, the jailor compassionately allowed her to pass the few remaining hours of his life with him in the cell. Morning broke clear and bright, and already the assembled multitude were astir, eagerly awaiting the arrival of the hour when the executioner and the gallows would do their terrible work. About 6 o'clock a. m. the woman came to the jail-door to be let out, with her bonnet drawn down over her face and a handkerchief pressed over her mouth, through which her heart-broken sobs burst as the jailer passed her through the outer door of the prison. She walked slowly off with a feeble gait, bent figure, and wailing pitifully, giving vent to her great grief, and was soon lost to the sight of the gaping guards and morbidly curious crowd. Breakfast time came at 8 o'clock, and the prudent and compassionate jailer, with a ... last the doomed man was to have ... prised entirely of tempting delicacies ... to the cell. The bars were removed ... heavy iron door was swung back, and the jailer entered, when a sight that made him shake like an aspen leaf met his astonished gaze. In the further end of the cell, instead of the condemned man, crouched up in a corner, was a woman in her night-clothes. The plates and dishes with the breakfast fell from the jailer's hands to the floor, and were broken in fragments. He tried to speak, but could find no words for utterance, and stood in actual despair, the crouching figure arose and, in the tones of a woman who felt she has done a praiseworthy action, said, "Now as Martin is gone, I reckon I had better eat his breakfast," and she forthwith began picking up the scattered portions of the meal. Baynard escaped in his wife's clothes, and is doubtless by this time far beyond the reach of the county officers. The Sheriff, as soon as apprised of the circumstances, ... in pursuit of the criminal with a posse, but in vain; for, after scouring the country for ... they returned without their prisoner. The assembled crowd gave expression to their ... in various ways, none the least of which was an anxious desire on their part to see the wife hanged in the place of her husband, ... deed, many of them were firm in the ... that such would be the case. Having come to see "a hangin'" they were not particular as to who the victim was, whether guilty or innocent, as long as their morbid curiosity was gratified. It is believed now that Baynard will never be recaptured.

VENETIAN GLASS.

Revival of an Ancient Art.

Some of those flashing, glowing ... creations of cut-glass remind me that a paper on Venice would be imperfect without an allusion to her enamel mosaics and modern art-glass factories at Murano.

The first fugitives who fled to the islands of the seagirt city, and who made salt from its lagunes, brought the "art of glass" with them. An art which could be carried on with the fingers, and which depended on fancy, dexterity, and a little sand, could be easily transported, much more easily, alas! than the ... fabric which they rear can bear moving. ... there are records of the skill of the Venetians in this delicate art.

In 1291 the factories and furnaces increased so rapidly that they were banished to Murano, an island and suburb of the city. The republic's aristocrats dearly loved the achievements of their glass-blowers, and gave them peculiar privileges. The Council of Ten visited them officially day and night, but treated them with ... so long as they staid at home. A Muranese who taught his art to foreigners, however, was terribly punished. If he escaped with it to foreign lands, he was followed and put to death. The daughters of the foremen were permitted to wed with the patrician sons of Venice, and the Muranese were allowed to follow first after the doge when he went out to wed the Adriatic.

In the eleventh and twelfth centuries Byzantine artists taught the secret of enamel to Venice. The mosaic work became then as famous as the blown glass. But this industry decayed with all else Venetian through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

About 1836, it began to revive, and to the well known artistic lawyer, Dr. Salviati, who will be translated saver of this beautiful art, does Venice owe the restoration of one of her ancient glories. Pictures are copied by skilful workers in this imperishable ... to the utmost perfection. The Queen of England has given them large orders for the ... Chapel at Windsor, which they have filled with exquisite success, and for the mausoleum at Frogmore. They are now repairing the ... mosaics of Mark's, some of which are almost ruins. The next undertaking is to be the "Apocalypse," which was the grand work of the mosaicists of the *fifteenth* century, from cartoons of Titian, Tintoretto, and Paul Veronese. For this work the Venetian Government pays them 20,000 francs annually for the mere labor, and gives them fourteen years to do the work. Of those figures which are finished, the perfection is such that the finest judge, looking ... ward, cannot detect the modern from the ...

The establishment boasts at this ... artist by the name of Podio, who is ... for his copies of portraits. His Marco Polo, Columbus, and William of Wykeham are ... ingly fine; and even the martyred President of our own time, Abraham Lincoln, has been portrayed, in all his singular aspect and ..., by this great copyist.

Salviati has given much of his ... revival of blown glass, and now every ... ished dinner table can boast some proof of ... cultivated skill. The authorities in antiquity maintain that Salviati can to-day give you all the wonders, and all the beauties, of the sixteenth century "art of glass" of the ... can give you, at his famous shop in the square of St. Mark's chandeliers, ... flowers in natural tints, growing from ... dant branches; goblets of ruby and ... of sapphire and turquoise, ... roots of water-plants trailing through ... green waves; dessert plates with ... of-pearl centres, fringed with ... flies of rose-color; lily-shaped ... flagons, mirrors framed in ... canters, and long-stemmed ... with jewelled serpents climbing ...

These workers in glass have given ... the language. Why is *fiasco* ... ure? Because, essaying to make a ... workman sometimes fails, and ... tube again in the glowing furnace, ... says "*fiasco*," and makes, not ..., a flask.

—Governor Baldwin announces that the Ste. Marie Canal will be closed ... noon, Dec. 1.

COMMERCIAL TRANSACT...

The Board of Trade Considering ... priety of Expelling Some ... Its Members.

Prosecution of the Firm of Myer, ... & Co. by A. O. Ticknor.

The Defendants Accused of ... Dealing.

Affidavits by Both Sides---Arg... of C. E. Culver, Esq.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was ... p. m., yesterday, to consider the second ... of the Board of Directors on the charge ... fair dealing brought by O. A. Ticknor ... Myer, Baxter & Co.

Mr. Preston, the President, stated ... the 20th of September, Mr. Ticknor made ... of unfair dealing against Myer, Baxter ... and the Board of Directors had recommended ... a full Board the expulsion of the members ... that firm. At that meeting the defendants ... granted further time to put in additional ... dence. The case was again before the Directors ... who saw no reason to alter their former ... The case would be presented to the Board ...

After some discussion, the entire ... which was quite voluminous, was read ... Secretary. The following sworn statements ... the complainant and defendants present ... sides of the case:

MR. TICKNOR'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Ticknor submitted an affidavit, as ...

On or about the 13th of May last I commenced ... make trades with and through Hallam, Myer ... they acting as my commission merchants ... in July there was a change in the firm ... Baxter taking the place of Mr. Hallam ... The trades that were ... firm, Myer, Baxter & Co., that had not been ... firm Hallam, Myer & Co., were transferred to the new firm, Myer, ... Co., in proof of which I submit as evidence ... ment of account, which exhibits to my credit ... of new firm, July 12, 1872, $2,990.60, with ... 26,400 bushels of grain, and 250 barrels pork ... the new firm assumed to carry for me ...

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES BAXTER.

The following are the affidavits of the ... fendants:

James Baxter said: On or about 1st of ... (1872), Ticknor came and said he was very hard ... and had not been able to make any trades ...

COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

The Board of Trade Considering the Propriety of Expelling Some Of Its Members.

Prosecution of the Firm of Myer, Baxter & Co. by A. O. Tickner.

The Defendants Accused of Unfair Dealing.

Affidavits by Both Sides---Argument of C. E. Culver, Esq.

A meeting of the Board of Trade was held at 3 p. m. yesterday, to consider the second report of the Board of Directors on the charges of unfair dealing brought by O. A. Tickner against Myer, Baxter & Co.

Mr. Preston, the President, stated that, on the 26th of September, Mr. Tickner made charges of unfair dealing against Myer, Baxter & Co., and the Board of Directors had recommended to a full Board the expulsion of the members of that firm. At that meeting the defendants were granted further time to put in additional evidence. The case was again before the Directors, who saw no reason to alter their former verdict. The case would be presented to the Board.

After some discussion, the entire evidence, which was quite voluminous, was read by the Secretary. The following sworn statements of the complainant and defendants present both sides of the case:

MR. TICKNOR'S AFFIDAVIT.

Mr. Ticknor submitted an affidavit, as follows: On or about the 18th of May last I commenced to make trades with and through Hallam, Myer & Co., they acting as my commission merchants. Some time in July there was a change in the firm, Mr. James Baxter taking the place of Mr. Hallam, making a new firm, Myer, Baxter & Co. The trades that were made by firm, Hallam, Myer & Co., that had not been closed by firm, were transferred to the new firm, Myer, Baxter & Co., in proof of which I submit as evidence the statement of account, which exhibits to my credit on books of new firm, July 12, 1872, $2,990.60, with trades of 8,400 bushels of grain, and 250 barrels pork, which the new firm assumed to carry for me. Subsequent to this date other trades were made for my account, sometimes by myself, and other times by them under my instruction, they always accepting the trades I made, putting down the trades as if made by themselves. On morning of 20th August I asked Mr. Baxter how much wheat I was short on their books. He said 15,000 bushels for seller August. I said I thought we had better buy it in. He replied, "you can buy it or I will." I did buy 15,000 bushels, giving Myer, Baxter & Co.'s name to the parties bought of. I also reported the same to Myer, Baxter & Co. Five thousand was bought of Mr. Gildershaw, account Spruance, Preston & Co., at $1.21; 5,000 Hord, Reemer & Co., at $1.24; and 5,000 McHenry, at $1.21. On same day Myer, Baxter & Co. bought for me 5,000 bushels at $1.12, seller September, but never gave me the name, saying it was from a customer who had ordered the sale made. These purchases covered all my trades in wheat with the firm, leaving 10,000 bushels wheat sold direct to Mr. Baxter, and 250 barrels pork on hand that had not been disposed of. The pork was closed out on the 4th of September, with profit $115.90, which was paid me. Myer, Baxter & Co. suspended on 20th August, and did not take the 15,000 bushels wheat bought on the morning of that day. Since then I have been trying to get a settlement with them. On the 10th of September they presented me with what purported to be a statement of account, showing me to be in their debt $434.87, with credit against Hugh Maher $1,112.50, whereas the facts of the case are, they are owing me a large sum of money. I have endeavored to obtain settlement by offering to arbitrate our differences, but without success. I complain of them because they are wilfully withholding my just dues, and their statement shows an intention to cheat and defraud me, as I now propose to prove. In their statement I am charged with a loss of $1,550 on 5,000 bushels wheat, said to be sold to W. T. Templeton, at $1.44, and settled at $1.13. Now they did not make said sale to Templeton, and in the absence of other names I believe sale was taken and assigned by Myer, Baxter & Co. for their own account. They also charged me with loss $1,787.50 on 5,000 sold Templeton at $1.48¼. Such sales were not made to Templeton, but were reported to me sold Burton, Stevens & Co. They also charged me with loss $112.50, 5,000 sold Templeton. That trade was made with Templeton, but it made a settlement, and there was no loss on account of it. They also charged me with loss, $1,700, 5,000 bushels sold John Lyon at $1.48, and settled at $1.14. No sale of that kind was made for me to Lyon & Co. The sale was made by myself to D. C. Scranton, and Mr. Scranton settled the deal by paying a difference to them. They also charged me with a loss of $1,112.50 on 5,000 sold Maher at $1.34¼, settled at $1.12. There was such a trade made for me to Maher on the 1st day of August. On the same day a purchase of 5,000 bushels of wheat was made for me at $1.31½. The trade was settled, and I was credited with the gain, $131.25. They also charged me with a loss of $1,500 on 5,000 sold Mr. McWhinney, at $1.43, and settled at $1.13. The sale was $1.43, reported to me at the time; was made to Mr. McWhinney, a customer of Myer, Baxter & Co. I claim that Myer, Baxter & Co. are responsible for the trade they make on account of their customers, as much as Mr. McWhinney's trade is for mine. Further, I do not think that Mr. McWhinney has failed, or that the deal was settled at $1.13. McWhinney has stated that he has not failed. He claimed to me that he sold the wheat at a profit. If Myer, Baxter & Co. had trades with Messrs. Templeton, Lyon & Maher, at the time of their failures, they were not made for my account, and I should not be made to stand their losses. I charge Myer, Baxter & Co. with unwarrantable and unfair conduct in charging me with losses I ought not to stand. And inasmuch as they refuse to make any settlement with me, by arbitration or otherwise, I ask of your Board of Directors such action as the facts may seem to warrant. I leave with you their different statements of accounts, as evidence in the case.

AFFIDAVIT OF JAMES BAXTER.

The following are the affidavits of the defendants:

James Baxter said: On or about 1st of May last (1872), Ticknor came and said he was very hard up, and had not been able to make any trades for nearly all the winter and spring for want of funds, and could not pay me the amount he then owed me, that had been past due from the previous summer. Said he had been sued in the Courts, and expected other suits to be brought against him, and that his house and lots were then mortgaged to a life insurance company for $4,600 (or rather trust deed for that amount); also, a second one to Follansbe & Son for $1,000, and a third to Mr. Sesley for $1,000 or $1,500. He said he did not want to let the property go for these amounts, and wanted to deed the property to me, subject to these amounts, and me to advance a further sum of $500 to operate on. To this I declined, saying he had no abstract, and even if he had, I would not take the property subject to the encumbrances named, and interest on them, as I did not consider the property worth the money to me. But advised him, if he would save his property from sale by Sheriff, to make a fourth trust deed to some person at five years, and on that I would advance him $500; and to this he readily replied, "make out the papers;" and I did so, and he had them executed, and got the $500; and I was to order a continuation of abstract at his expense, to see that there was only the three mortgages above referred to on the property. I tried to get the continuation but could not do so. Later in the month Ticknor called on me again, and said he had put the larger part of that money up in Jackman & Co.'s hands, and unless he could get $300 more they would sell him out, as the trades had gone against him, and said if I would put it up for him he would guarantee the loss and give me half the profits. I gave him my check for the additional $300. He then said if I would put some more money up he would make some money sure, and he would guarantee if there was any loss he would pay it, and give me half the profits, and I could have entire control of the account, and he would not ask to draw a dollar of it in case of profits being made. To this I replied that I did not know Jackman & Co., and would not put up any more money in this way; but if he would open an account with Hallam, Myer & Co., with this understanding, I would put some money in their hands, or give them a guarantee that would be satisfactory, as they knew me. He said they would not operate less than one-eighth cent each way, and Jackman & Co. would do it for one-sixteenth each way; and I said I would see them and try and get it done for the one-sixteenth. I did see Myer, and also Forrey; they refused to do it for less than one-eighth cent, and we then agreed to pay that price, as I would not put the money in any other parties, and with the understanding that I should have entire control of the account in every shape and form. I made the deposit, and afterwards the guarantee, to Hallam, Myer & Co., and Myer, Baxter & Co., and at the time I made the first deposit I took receipt in accordance with the arrangement as agreed. As to the card Ticknor produces, when he says I offered him 25 cents on the dollar for his claim, I positively deny; but do admit that when Ticknor called on me and said the firm owed him $3,500, or thereabouts, I decided it by saying, "if they do, your half is $1,750," but never offered him a dollar. I believe the lettering on the card is made by Ticknor himself, and refer to any person that knows his writing. I deny that I have not been willing to settle this dispute by arbitration, as I am now, and always have been, ready and willing to leave all matters in dispute between Ticknor and myself to three disinterested men to examine and decide. I deny that Ticknor ever put up any money in this account, to my knowledge, except to return $100 out what I gave him order to draw out; and when they (Hallam, Myer & Co.) called on me for money, I asked them to call and ask him (Ticknor) to put some back, and they advised me that he had done so to the extent of $500 or $600. Ticknor says money has been paid him without my consent. I deny this; and if there has it not been charged in the account. First, the $500 was paid on my written order, also the $800; and the check ($50) endorsed by me for Ticknor I paid myself to Mr. Rickey for a claim of $500 or $450 against him. The other $50 check to pay claim against Ticknor, due Colonel Ray, I ordered Mr. Myer to pay. Aug. 2, I handed Ticknor check for $500, myself. Also, the $40 paid to Custer I ordered Mr. Myer to pay, and the check of $150 I also handed to Ticknor; and before doing so I had, at Ticknor's request, called at the office of William [illegible], and agreed to let him (Ticknor) have $150 to put in his hands to prevent them selling out or buying 5,000 wheat he had with them, as Ticknor reported to me.

As to the $115.90 paid Ticknor on pork purchase, I know nothing about it. I had never any interest in any pork trade, and never authorized any one of the firm to pay a dollar to Ticknor, or any one else, without an order from me; but have told each of them not to pay a dollar on the account without my consent. Ticknor yesterday stated that we had forgotten to say that we had $8,000 in securities. I say the firm never, to my knowledge, had anything to do with the securities, nor did any person connected with it ever see them but myself. I further say that there never was any time when I would give him $1,500 for his interest in the property, me assuming the incumbrances of $8,000 or $8,500, and the interest accrued thereon, and Ticknor in the house. As I understand the property to be, it is 66 feet front on Warren avenue by 125 feet deep on Robey street (in the southwest corner), with a two-story frame house on it. But was there only one trust deed on it for this amount, I would consider it in much better shape as a security than to hold the fourth trust deed on it, and not in shape to protect the others, in case the interest was not paid promptly, or they declare a forfeiture and advertise the property for sale. My recollection is that one or two of these trust deeds was due, or about to become due. During the summer, some time, Ticknor called on me and said he needed some money, and if I could not spare it, he could get it from Follansbe. I said, "All right; Follansbe knows your property better than any one else; take your papers and go and get it, and pay me $275," being for a note of $250 and interest, $25, "that I have had about a year." He took the papers, and afterwards reported to me that Follansbe gave him $300,—not particularly on the securities, but knowing that he would pay it. And Ticknor gave me the check of $275. It might have been $225, but I think it was $275. I wrote Ticknor on 25th September, asking him to leave this matter to disinterested men to decide, and gave the letter to Clark Gelb, and asked him to personally deliver it to Ticknor; and his reply to me was that Ticknor refused. And I have said to Ticknor's friends, since, that I am at all times ready to submit this matter to any three disinterested men to decide, and that I was willing to do so without reference to the decision against the firm by you, as I believe Mr. Ticknor owes me, and I would like the matter settled up. Ticknor called on me after the corner in wheat burst, and wanted the continuation of abstract, as he said, to borrow money. I again tried to get it, but failed. And in Ticknor's evidence he claims that it was my abstract. I have, as near as I can, given a full statement of the facts in this case.

AFFIDAVIT OF ISAAC MYER.

Mr. Isaac Myer swore as follows:

Ticknor says the firm refused to arbitrate. I admit Ticknor did ask me to arbitrate this claim. I said I must first see Baxter, as he controlled the account, and, if he wished, I was very willing. Ticknor says both firms called on him for margins. I never asked him for any money but when Baxter said to go and get some back from Ticknor, and he (Baxter) always said if Ticknor didn't put it up, he would. Ticknor says we always treated the account as his. This I deny. I considered the account always Baxter's, and would not, under any circumstances, have made half so many trades had I considered the account Ticknor's. Ticknor brought the order, $800, to me, signed Baxter, and I sent W. H. Taylor to the office after the check, and he brought the check back, and I gave it to Ticknor. Ticknor says we have paid money without Baxter's consent. This I deny positively. I never paid him a dollar on this account without first getting Baxter's permission, and would not have done so under any circumstances. When Mr. Rumsey offered me $1,200 of Ticknor's paper in settlement of about $200 due us by him, which I would gladly have accepted could I have seen the amount due us, but knowing Ticknor had no control of this account, I so told Mr. Rumsey, that there was not a dollar in our hands that he (Ticknor) could control; and when Ticknor asked me to pay George Custer the $40, I told him (Custer) I could not do so without Baxter's consent, and did not do so until Baxter had given permission. I positively say that Ticknor told me several times during the existence of the firm, Hallam, Myer & Co., and also since the firm has been Myer, Baxter & Co., that the account kept in his name was not his, and that he (Ticknor) didn't control it, and for me never to say that he had any money. I may here state, that when I saw Baxter and asked if he wished to arbitrate this account, he replied that he was always willing and ready to arbitrate any claim made against him by any one, but in this case, Mr. Ticknor had as yet made no complaint, nor called for a settlement, he (Baxter) having been in New York all the previous ten days.

MR. CHARLES C. CULVER.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, spoke in support of expulsion. He referred to the printed statement of Leonard Swett, setting forth the points of the case on behalf of the defendants, and the pamphlet issued by the defendants, purporting to contain all the evidence. He contended that neither document contained all the evidence, and the pamphlet tended to create the impression that the Directors were not disposed to treat the defendants fairly. The dispute between Myer, Baxter & Co. rose out of losses sustained by trades with J. B. Lyon & Co., W. S. Templeton, and a Mr. McWhinney, who failed at the time of the wheat corner in August last. The conviction of the Board of Directors was but to relieve themselves as much as possible from loss by these parties, to whom they had sold at the time. Myer, Baxter & Co. had charged to Mr. Ticknor a portion of said losses, and in doing so, and in denying that he had any interest in the account kept in his name on the books of Myer, Baxter & Co., they had, as the Directors believed, attempted to defraud Ticknor. The evidence was reviewed to show that 5,000 bushels of wheat, on which a loss of $1,700 charged to Ticknor as settled with Lyon, was not sold to Lyon for Ticknor's account, but was sold direct by Ticknor to D. C. Scranton, and on the sale there was no loss. By the evidence of McWhinney and by the admission of the defendants, it was shown that 5,000 bushels of wheat, on which the loss of $1,500 was charged to Ticknor on account of McWhinney's failure, was wheat actually bought of Ticknor by Myer, Baxter & Co., in their own name, and for which Myer, Baxter & Co. were to pay Ticknor $1.43 per bushel. If Ticknor had no interest in these sales, why was the account kept in his name? If Baxter had an interest in Ticknor's account, was it not strange that he never drew any of the profits? The denial of the defendants that they did not act as commission merchants for Ticknor could not be reconciled with their statement that they transacted business on his order. After further analyzing the evidence, Mr. Culver appealed to the members of the Board to perform their duties to themselves and the association, unbiased by sympathy for the accused. They should preserve the honor of the Board above reproach.

The Board adjourned until 3 p. m. to-day, when the defence will have an opportunity of presenting an argument.

STEAM WAGONS AND BRIDGE-GATES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having read in THE TRIBUNE, to-day, about a new steam wagon for our streets, and its possible practicability, the undersigned takes the liberty to remark that it is quite possible that all materials and passengers could be moved on our streets, to and fro, without a direct motive power to the wagons; but through a power which flows from stationary engines. The possibility of the above assertion no real mechanical thinker will doubt.

A few months ago, the Board of Public Works reported to the City Council, at the request of the latter, about "safety-gates" for our turn-bridges, to prevent people from falling into the river. The Board of Public Works reported that they knew of nothing practical to answer the purpose.

Two years ago, I commenced to think about "bridge-gates." Shortly before the Great Fire, I succeeded in proving their practicability by a model, which was lost by the fire; but, after learning the Common Council's request, I ordered another model, which, by showing it to the Board of Public Works, earned for me the wise advice to build a gate at my own expense, and to prove with a large gate the practicability. But I have no means. And so people walking our streets at night will have the pleasure of drinking oblivion from our styx. Two weeks ago, an unknown man walked into the river at Randolph street bridge, at 12 o'clock at night. Last Saturday, a man walked into the river at Clybourn bridge, and leaves four children and a wife to mourn. Every few days the Coroner speaks over a corpse the wise sentence: "Drowned by accident," etc., etc.

Now, Mr. Editor, would it not be wise for the City Council to appoint a Commission of intelligent mechanics to make a selection out of the numerous inventions for safety-gates, and try it earnestly on one of our bridges, but not at the poor inventor's expense, but at the city's? If the inventor saves one life in a year, is he not entitled to a fair hearing? But, if his invention is really good, he will save a hundred lives a year.

That there can be something found and applied to the bridges, no man with common mechanical sense will deny; but the way must be hunted to be found. If something better than my invention is found, let it be adopted, but don't let us drown men wilfully. Respectfully,

A. STEHFEL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5, 1872.

Facts Worth Knowing.

The new Wilson Under-Feed Shuttle Sewing Machine is to-day one of the simplest, most perfect, most easy operated, best made, most durable, and, in every way, most valuable sewing machines in existence, and it is sold fifteen dollars less than all other first-class machines, on easy terms. Salesroom at No. 278 West Madison street, Chicago, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.

Episootic Cured in Three Days.

When all else has failed to cure your horse, you will then be willing, perhaps, to use the "Centaur Liniment." We have yet to learn of a single instance where it has failed. It breaks up the disease in from one to three days. This liniment has saved thousands of horses in the Eastern cities.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID,
Nos. 92 and 94 Lake Street, Western Agents.

THE RESULT.

Comments of the New York Tribune.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The *Tribune* this morning, says of the election:

"There is no parallel to the completeness of the rout and triumph. The Democrats have vied with the Republicans in contributing to it; some of them by voting for Grant Electors, many more by neglecting to vote at all. For the present, the Liberal movement is crushed.

"Let no man accuse the able and shrewd politicians who, as the Republican National Committee, directed the canvass for General Grant's re-election, and squandered the unprecedented sums raised and disbursed by them in this contest, of ever having played a whole park of artillery to kill a fly. The Liberal movement was at one time formidable, and had a prospect of success, had not millions been expended to arrest its progress in the State elections of the last three months. It might even have swept the country, though all the money raised in its behalf would at best have been pence to ba ance pounds. But a peril anticipated is often a peril averted. Thousands of the voters of North Carolina, Vermont, and Maine were convinced by money that they might better vote the Administration than the Liberal ticket, and that, if they could not so vote, it was their interest to stay at home on election day, and not vote at all. Thus the Liberal Republican strength in these States was nearly neutralized by Democrats who 'wouldn't eat crow' when they could get $5 to $20 each for not eating it. Thus was secured to the Grant State tickets a small majority in North Carolina, and nearly the Republican majorities of 1868 in Vermont and Maine. And thus was encouragement given to the enormous outlay by which Pennsylvania was made to roll up for Hartranft at least treble her Republican majority. There was nothing purchasable in the Keystone State that was not bought, whether of voters, electioneers, or inspectors and canvassers, and but one party had the wherewith to buy the small, yet ample, majorities in Ohio and Nebraska, while the balanced result in Indiana in October assured all who stood aloof, watching the struggle as cool spectators, that General Grant's re-election was highly probable, and at once a stampede to the winning side began, which grew day by day more formidable. Thousands who had been perspiring with zeal for the Liberal cause silently stepped into the swelling torrent. The gallant few who stood out might as well have tried to stem the torrent of Niagara. Well, we did our best to stem it, believing firmly:

"*First.* That no President should be re-elected while wielding the enormous patronage of our highest station; holding that he should be shielded from all temptations to use these powers for personal ends.

"*Second.* That this country was in great need of a genuine Civil Service Reform, which shall restore to her office-holders that freedom to think, decide, and act on political issues, which is their birthright, but which they cannot enjoy in the present system, and which shall enable them to give their days to public duties for which they are paid, rather than be patrolling and electioneering in the partisan interest of their patron and chief.

"*Third.* That the war-wasted, tax-plundered, debt-covered, half-bankrupt South should be cheered with a well-grounded hope of honester rule and brighter days.

"It did seem to us that the time had come for a National Reconciliation, whereby the destinies of the South should be confided to the better portion of her people of both races, and the master-spirits of such travesties of Republican rule as South Carolina and Arkansas be made to feel the frown of Federal authority, and either reform their ways or relinquish their abused power. And it seemed to us that such enormous defalcations as Paymaster Hodges', $474,000, ought at least to be explained before power is returned to the hands which wielded it when that great fraud was confessed and the men detected.

"But the people have decided otherwise, and we bow to their decision. The wealth of the country, and especially the incorporated wealth, rallied to the support of General Grant, and poured out its millions in his behalf. It did not generally deny that his civil career had been faulty. It merely insisted that his competitors had been and would be more so. Then, our manufacturers, bankers, etc., were nearly all making money. They deprecated any change whatever, and especially a change which they feared might prove radical and fundamental.

"Mr. Boutwell, in the Treasury, had satisfied them that he was trying to keep the discount on greenbacks ranging between 10 and 14 per cent, so that the devices and struggles of the gold and stock gamblers should create no pressure or panic. Whether the means employed were legal or otherwise was to them a quite subordinate consideration, so that the issue of millions of new greenbacks or sharp sales of millions of gold troubled them not,—so that the end were attained of making or keeping money easy, and the disparity between gold and legal-tender as nearly uniform as might be.

"General Grant has a new four-years' lease of power, with a Congress of which two-thirds to three-fourths of either House will support him zealously. He has every facility for effecting the reforms he is said to meditate, and especially that of the Civil Service; while the repeal of the much-abused franking privilege is so squarely promised that its success would seem to be assured.

"And, while there are dangerous tendencies developed by this canvass, which foreshadow a Government by the rich and able few, subsidizing and controlling such portion as they may require of the ignorant, penniless and venal many, let us never despair of the American Republic."

THE LAW COURTS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Mr. Register Hibbard, yesterday, made his report as to the railroad stock placed in the hands of Blackstone by Mr. Chandler, bankrupt. It appears from the report that the bankrupt was, on the 1st of November, 1871, worth $100,000, over and above all liabilities, and that among his possessions were 500 shares in the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern R. R. Company; that, later on, he became the administrator of the estate of Thomas C. Smith, deceased, and that, his sureties on the occasion were Frank Chandler and Blackstone. To secure these sureties, and other creditors, for various reasons which entitled them to security, Mr. Chandler handed these shares to Frank Chandler. On the 10th of June, 1872, it became necessary to realize on some of these shares, and the latter handed them to Mr. Blackstone, who did what was necessary. On the 19th of August, Peyton Chandler, as well as Chandler, Pomeroy & Co., were declared bankrupts. In October it became necessary to settle up the estate of the late Thomas C. Smith, and with that object Blackstone sold more of the stock, the balance remaining, after everything was paid, being $7,890.10. This amount the Register recommends for division, *pro rata*, among the creditors who were secured at a time when the bankrupt was perfectly solvent, and could not have foreseen his subsequent losses; the following being their names and the amounts due them: Samuel Knight, $1,497.16; John B. Knight, $1,693; estate of L. G. Mead, $5,137.92; estate of Belle Smith, $728.32; Peyton R. Sherwin, $2,808.56, and L. H. & C. Keys, $3,295.75.

In the petition for dower, filed yesterday in the Circuit Court, the petitioner affirms that she was divorced from Peter Kerwin, of Clinton County, Iowa, in 1861, that she afterwards married J. L. Rumery, with whom she is still living, and that said Kerwin died intestate on the 11th of July last, possessed of the following land, of which she claims one-third, the divorce being the result of his own misconduct alone: "In the City of Chicago, commencing at the northwest corner of West Madison and Hoyne streets; thence west on the north line of West Madison street, 119 38-100 feet; thence north to the south line of Warren avenue; thence east along said south line to the west line of Hoyne street; thence south along said west line to the place of beginning." The petitioner does not state what course was adopted by the Court in reference to this property when the divorce was granted, but she asserts that the above parties are now possessed of the estate, it having been alienated to them by Kerwin during his lifetime.

Deborah Carrigan prays for divorce from her husband Thomas, to whom she was married in January last. She affirms that her husband has treated her so inhumanely that she has been compelled to fly the house, and is afraid to return, being in dread of his doing her bodily harm. She prays for alimony, her husband being a puddler, earning $7 per day at the rolling mills, and there being a quantity of household goods in his possession which was bought partly with her money.

The miseries of the Judges have begun all over again. After having been driven out, by a freezing process, during the cold spell, for want of steam pipes, they are now smoked out by the fumes of the tar with which the steam pipes are being daubed. It was not until all the windows in the building had been opened, yesterday, and the tar burnt dry by the pipes being made nearly red hot, that the Judges were able to return to the scenes of their long-enduring tortures, and resume business.

A general feeling of relief was observable in the radiant face of the Court Clerks, yesterday. The floors were once more swept clean, the corridors were orderly, the court-rooms were no longer crowded to suffocation with unwashed aliens aspiring to become citizens; and the majesty of the law, lately considerably ruffled, may be said to have become itself again.

Price & Bibb yesterday filed a petition for mechanic's lien, in the Circuit Court, against the owners of the lots on which the Arcade building stands, on Clark street, south of Madison street, for part of 348,000 brick supplied which has not been paid for. The contract was for 750,000 brick, but plaintiff stopped delivering, as the contractors, Sullivan & Co., ceased to pay, according to the petitioner. The balance is only $358.50.

Judge Gary yesterday issued an order on Alonzo Houghton, defendant in suit brought by his wife Eliza, for divorce, to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of Court in not paying $75, solicitor's fees, as ordered by the Court. The wife sues in *forma pauperis*.

The sale of Munn, Norton & Scott's valuable property, advertised to take place, by the mortgagor, on the 9th inst., has been enjoined by the District Court. The mortgagor, Jesse Hoyt, claims under seven promissory notes of $50,000 each, and there is another mortgage of $30,000.

A stipulation was filed in the Circuit Court, yesterday, in the suit of Reid & Sherwin v. Alpheus C. Badger, Octavius F. Badger, Walter W. Hilton, David A. Gage, and Obadiah Jackson, by which the action was dismissed. The action was on judgment by confession of a debt of $14,819.67.

There is no Grand Jury yet sworn in, only eight jurors having answered to their names up to the close of the Court. Judge Porter is likely to have any easy time of it for the next few days.

Judge Gary was bewildered with the multiplicity of his business, yesterday, but transacted an enormous amount, nevertheless. The programme announced in THE TRIBUNE will not be departed from. To-day is default day in common law.

The bond for appeal to the Supreme Court, in the Lyndon divorce case, was filed, yesterday, in the Superior Court. Payne Fritz and John L. Hancock were the surieties. The amount was $250.

Fifteen appealed cases were yesterday filed, from the different Police Courts, at the Criminal Court, none of which were noteworthy.

The petit jury in the United States Court will be called this morning. The call on the calendar will be found in its proper place.

The examination of Shanahan & West, bankrupts, took place before Register Hibbard, at 1 o'clock to-day.

Judge Booth concentrated his energies on the railroad condemnation cases yesterday, and his clerk's minute-book was unstained.

Frederick Laywek petitions, in the Circuit Court, for permission to assume his mother's name, Hurlbut.

Several interesting new suits are recorded. Land-owners should be on the watch.

There were no new bankrupts yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

646.—Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company v. Reitzel et al.; exception to answer of defendants filed withdrawn; leave to amend both by making F. W. S. Brawley and Mary A. Brawley party defendants; and appearance of all defendants entered by F. W. S. Brawley, solicitor; answer of defendant Reitzel to stand to bill as amended; time extended to new defendants to first Monday of December to answer; sale under mortgage to Mary B. Brawley stayed until further order of Court; leave to file cross bill by new defendants by first Monday in December. 708.—Torrey et al v. Brown; time to answer extended to the first Monday of December. 586.—Klein v. New York Life Insurance Company; leave to file new bill in place of original (destroyed) and answer of defendant thereto filed. — Paysley v. McElnirey; application to restore judgment; hearing first Monday in February, 1873.

[*Before Judge Drummond.*]

645—J. Young Scammon v. Mark Kimball etc.; parties come by solicitors, and cause submitted to Court upon upon pleadings and proofs, and taken under advisement; leave to file briefs.

CALL TO-DAY.

174, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 365, 368, 516, 468, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 508, 517, 518, 523, 526, 527, and 528.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

ADMIRALTY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

762—Hanson v. Schooner Ida Bloom; leave to amend libel and monition. 753—Zerder v. same; leave to amend libel. 764—Thompson v. same; same order.

NEW SUITS.

James Long, assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company, v. Fifty-two stockholders; bill to compel an account of their indebtedness. [Admiralty.] William Smithson v. Schooner Ida H. Bloom; libel for wages, $81.50; Magruder & Kerr, proctors.

BANKRUPTCY.

[Orders as of Monday, Nov. 4.] 2,128—Ira T. Munn et al.; issued injunction. 2,030—Geo. W. Robinson; referred to Register for final report. 2,041—D. P. Newell; same order. 2,060—Thomas Hendricks; same order. [Orders yesterday.] 2,128—Ira T. Munn et al.; order issued under Section 23. 2,142—Ernst Brandt; same order. 2,121—Peyton R. Chandler; report of Register as to petition of Frank R. Chandler, and answers thereto, confirmed, unless objections are filed in ten days. 2,042—James C. Lewis; order for publishing notices of adjudication.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary*].

576 a—Butler v. Green; bill dismissed at complainant's costs for want of compliance, etc. 937—Lamb v. McKay; time to defendant to plead, answer or demur, extended till 15th inst. 952—Jenkins v. Jenkins; same order. 944—Kressman v. Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company; same order. 945—Moers v. same; same order. 946—Shell v. same; same order. 320 a—Burgess v. Munn; appearance of T. W. Hall, E. H. Whitney, S. W. Rawson, John Munn, Hy. W. McFadden, S. Clarkson and wife, W. B. Houghton, J. T. Matthews and wife, R. A. and Charles F. Abbott, F. G. and Ennitz Abbott, A. A. Rankins, D. R. Brearly, F. Larned, S. C. Jack, Henry Scofield, Oliver Scofield, Joseph Peters, George Wood, Eli Douglas, and Simon G. Foley. 578—Brown v. Brown; personal service; default and reference to Scott. 1,014—D. M. Ford v. the Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Company; time to plead, etc., extended till the 18th. 795—Rumsey v. Rumsey; time to M. Culver to plead, etc., extended till the 18th. 81a—Bush v. Sherman; leave to Moses Patrand, William Dowey, Peter Grube, Maria Grube, William H. Berryman, and Elizabeth Collins, to plead, etc., extended to first day of next term. 729—Hullick v. Hubbard; default against all but Mrs. Hubbard; service by publication, and reference to Scott. 977—Michael v. Fredericka Kurian; personal service, default, and reference. 870—Rittman v. Rittman; service by publication, default, and reference to Scott. 811—Birch v. Birch; same order. 606—Delamater v. McFarland; by stipulation reference to Magruder. 815—McClure v. Loved; time to plead, etc., extended 10 days. 963—Davis v. Roberts; defendant Gage enters appearance, and time to plead, etc., extended till 18th inst. 511—Brachvogel v. Schneider; order cancelling sale, and leave to file supplemental bil. 728—Houghton v. Houghton; ordered that attachment be issued for defendant to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of Court. 852—Woodbury v. Eisele; personal service and default of M. & C. H. Eisele, and S. C. P. Freer, and publication as to others, and reference to Magruder. —Smith v. Smith; want of answer of defendant in cross bill. 463—Hotchkiss v. Greene; time to file bill extended 20 days. 887—Lambden v. Simpson; service by publication, default, and reference to Magruder. 863—Hemingway v. Smith, Jr.; same order as 887. 848—Kimbark v. Seelege; Grant & Swift withdraw their appearance for all defendants. 906—Phillips v. Phillips; service by publication, default, and reference to Scott. 757a—Parmelee v. Hinds et al.; service by publication, default, and reference to Scott as to all except Norman T. Gassette, and as to him, dismissed at complainant's costs. 874—Bastian v. Bastian; proof of publication, and reference to Magruder. 757—Murphy v. Murphy; personal service, default, and reference to Scott. 683—Allen v. Allen; decree of divorce. 801—Butterfield v. Butterfield; proof of publication, default, and reference to Scott. 942—Millard v. Munson; injunction dissolved, rule on defendant to answer cross-bill in fifteen days. 921—McCaffery v. Heaney; appearance of town of Hyde Park and Bogue by R. S. Thompson, default of Hyde Park, Bogue, and Heaney.

NEW SUITS.

41,142—James C. v. Sarah W. Hannible; divorce; desertion and adultery. 41,143—Deborah v. Thomas Carrigan; divorce; desertion. 41,144 — Richards, Shaw & Winslow v. James Nottergam; debt $200; George W. Smith, attorney. 41,145—Christian Luhring & Co. v. Maurice Clifford; assumpsit $1,000; Barns & Phelps, attorneys. 41,146—John Lynch v. Balbach Smelting & Refining Company; judgment by confession on a note for $53. 41,147—John R. Young v. Wm. H. Anderson; affidavit for garnishee summons (v. First National Bank); F. A. Johnson, attorney. 41,148—Charles Reitz & Brother v. Lambert Blum; confession of judgment on a note of $645. 41,149—Petition of Elizabeth Boyer, of Lockport, County Will, Illinois; petition to restore decree in Boyer v. Hallagan.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

2,368—Hamlin v. Pacific Insurance Company; default; judgment set aside, and alias summons. 596—Edwards v. Alexander; jury called; defendant not present; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $416.71, and judgment on verdict. 602—Hatch v. Cobb; jury called; defendant not present; verdict for plaintiff; damages, $120.71, and judgment on verdict. 611—Barbe v. Hettich; dismissed without prejudice by plaintiff's attorney. 603—Booker v. Heartt; appeal dismissed on call with procedendo for want of prosecution. 612—Partridge v. Allen; submitted to court by agreement; court finds for plaintiff for $467.19; motion for new trial denied, and judgment against all defendants; appeal granted; bond $600 in 20 days, and bill of exceptions in 30 days.

(Call 225, 233 to 240, inclusive.)

[*Judge Tree.*]

2,459—Garrity v. Michigan Central R. R. Co.; demurrer to narr sustained; leave to plaintiff to amend narr in two weeks.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams*].

349—Wachter v. Allan; referred to Butler, Master. 229—Wells v. Blunt et al.; same order as 349. 129—Eliza v. Horace French; time to complainant to close proofs extended 60 days. 376—Zeigler v. Hughes; exceptions to Master's report overruled as to six first exceptions; seventh exception sustained as to item of $10 costs, and $10 publication costs; Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree; exceptions by defendant to the opinion of court; appeal granted, on bond being filed, for $8,000, with surety to be approved, within 10 days.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

688—Mahr v. Gloor et al.; Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree.—(Old case) John Reid and Joseph Sherwin v. Alphens C. Badger et al.; by stipulation, appeal withdrawn, decree vacated, and suit dismissed.

NEW SUITS.

4,764—Jennie Swart v. John Buse & Joel Lull; trespass, $2,000; Wood & Carter, attorneys. 4,765—Robert P. Price and William G. Bibb v. James L. Reynolds, John C. Buse, J. J. Spaulding, James Campbell, C. P. Stillman (sole surviving heir of Nelson Stillman), Edward F. Lawrence (sole surviving heir of Benjamin F. Lawrence), John V. Farwell, Daniel O'Sullivan, William O'Brien, and James Fitzgerald; petition for mechanic's lien on the Arcade Building for $358.50; J. C. & J. J. Knickerbocker, attorneys. 4,766—Reid and Sherwin v. Badger et al.; stipulation to dismiss action. 4,767—Carlos Glazier v. Frantz Carle and Henry Babe; affidavit for replevin. 4,768—Chas. A. Day and Nelson A. Sanborn v. Winchester Hall; assumpsit, $500; Nissen & Barnum, attorneys. 4,769—Mary A. Rumery v. David R. Dyche, Jeannette Neuberger, Henry Bourrett, and Henry G. Goodrich; petition for dower. 4,770—Ann M. Fair v. Charles B. Holmes, Wm. C. Grant, the Globe Insurance Company, George K. Clark, and S. P. Walker; bill of injunction restraining the sale or transfer of, or intermeddling with, the west half of Lot 9, and the east half of Lot 8, of Block 15, in Kinzie's Addition to the original town of Chicago, secured in a trust deed for a loan of $600; John Woodbridge, solicitor. 4,771—Appeal. 4,772—Jamieson & Shaffer v. Barbara McMahon; mechanic's lien on Lots 4 and 5, Butler's subdivision of the northeast corner of Block 53, in Kinzie's Addition to Chicago, for $84; Pedrick & Maltman, solicitors. 4,773—Petition of Frederick Laycock to change his name to Frederick Hurlbut; Wm. H. Condon, solicitor. 4,774—Hy. Bowen v. Nathaniel S. Houton; case, $20,000; E. & A. Van Buren, attorneys. 4,775—Emmet Ashby v. Martin Sack; case, $10,000; E. & A. VanBuren, attorneys. 4,776—Mary Cady v. Daniel Conlan; bill for partition of the estate of Edward Conlan; E. & A. Van Buren, attorneys. 4,777—Franklin MacBeagh, Wayne MacBeagh, John B. Raymond, and H. C. Barnard, partners, v. Uriah N. McKinney, and Albert M. McKinney; assumpsit, $300; Charles C. Towne, attorney. 4,778—Lyman Blair v. John J. Fairchild, Francisville, Pulaski county, Ind.; attachment for a debt of $2,872.65. 4,779—Elias Greenbaum and Gerhard Foreman v. Frank Scales et al.; petition for a lien on certain law books, and insurance thereon, to secure the payment of five notes of $1,000 each; Sleeper & Whiton, attorneys.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

John Washington Paul; order of adoption by — Wiley.—Patrick Phelan; order approving appraisement set aside; inventory and appraisement approved.—Richard Mason; claim of Henry Abrams approved.—Louis Cohn; letters testamentary to widow; bond of $36,000 approved.—William A. Leekie; files restored.—Charles N. Pease; files restored; administratrix released.—Jacob Bahrer; citation to widow to restore files 11th inst.—Gotthardt Schaef; decree restoring will.—Kean Campion; administration to Fredrick W. Wagner; bond of $900 approved.—Jesse Alexander; Sidney B. Davis appointed to sell real estate under the orders of the Court of Common Pleas, Vigo, Indiana.—Francis Simon; venue to try the question of alleged insanity on the 8th.—

THE SUPREME COURT.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—The Supreme Court met at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, there being a full bench present, and transacted the following business, appeals, motions, &c., disposed of;

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

11—Gregory Peri v. The People. Judge Walker delivered the opinion of the Court. He said: "In that case the judgment is affirmed by a majority of the Court, and the opinion of the Court is filed; and also the dissenting opinion of one member of the Court, and the sixth day of December next will be fixed by order of the Court for carrying the sentence of the Court below into effect."

Judge McAllister—I do not concur in the opinion of the majority of the Court in that case.

Judge Scott—I do not concur with the majority of the Court, and have filed an opinion in the case.

Judge Lawrence—I do not concur in the opinion of the majority of the Court in the case.

19—Judge Thornton said: "This is a petition to strike the name of an attorney from the rolls. A motion has been made to continue the case, and the continuance is allowed until next term of this Court.

22—Chris. Rafferty v. The People, etc. Judge Sheldon said: "The judgment in this case is reversed, and a new trial ordered on opinion filed."

P. Pertect v. The People. Judge Thornton said: "In that case the judgment of the Court below is reversed, and the defendant given a new trial."

CIVIL DOCKET.

85—Motion for continuance allowed.

352—Judge Thornton said: "This is a motion for leave to file additional record. Without deciding at this time whether the additional record will be considered or not, the Court will allow it to be filed, and determine on the hearing what effect is to be given to it."

392—Motion to place cause on hearing docket for this term denied.

462—Gibbons v. Bressler. Petition for rehearing denied.

468—Beston v. Nathan & Gibbon. Petition for rehearing denied.

485—Adlard v. Adlard. Judge Lawrence said: "The Court has received an application for permission to argue this case orally if a rehearing were allowed. At this late date of the term we cannot allow the application. The case will be taken now by the Court, and counsel will have until the 1st of January, when we meet at Springfield, to file briefs."

469—Martin v. Judd. Petition for rehearing denied, and opinion on file to be modified.

470—Wilson v. Sawyer, et al. A motion to place cause on hearing docket for this term denied.

571, 572, 573, of the term of 1871—Judge Breese said: "We have had the three cases under consideration since the last term, and have not been able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. There is one question presented in the record which does not seem to have been argued by the counsel, and which we think ought to be considered; that is, does the act of 1857 repeal, by necessary implication, the act of 1849, and is the first name named on any such revision of the same subject as to make it a substitute for the act of 1848? Arguments on these questions can be submitted at Springfield in January next. If I understood that way, many other cases are depending on these cases, and it is important that the questions should be fully argued.

Ranger v. City of Chicago. Judge Lawrence said: "This case is not now on the docket. An application was made for a rehearing, and it was examined by the Court at Springfield, and an order sent to enter it for rehearing. The case came upon the docket last term, and was again taken by the court upon its private docket for decision. No arguments have been filed since the petition for hearing was allowed. On examination of the record, we do not find that the order for a rehearing has ever been really entered. The order will, therefore, be entered *nunc pro tunc*, as of the last term. The case will now be taken by the Court, and counsel on both sides will have leave to file arguments by 1st of January.

Justice Lawrence and Justices Thornton and McAllister filed opinions in favor of the issue of an attachment against Charles L. Wilson and Andrew Shuman, the proprietor and the managing editor of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, returnable forthwith, and the Sheriff will, no doubt, leave here at noon to serve it. Justice Walker concurred in the opinion of the Chief Justice. Justices Sheldon and Scott filed dissenting opinions. Justice Breese, though dissenting, filed no opinion.

Certificates as attorneys were awarded H. Perkins and N. Hayes.

NEW MOTIONS.

31—Motion to extend time for filing briefs to two days.

82—Motion for a rule on the Clerk, and for *certiorari*.

105—Motion to set aside continuance on affidavits filed.

298—Permission given to file briefs instanter.

Mr. Freeman moved that Mr. H. Brown, from a foreign State, be admitted to practice.

The Court then adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The people of the West Division are just now enjoying the convenience of a place of amusement situated directly in their midst, and are nightly crowding the Academy of Music, chiefly for the reason, it may be supposed, that they can get there. The immense attendance at each performance this week is difficult to account for on any other basis, for it is absurd to suppose that so many people still exist in Chicago who would ordinarily walk a mile or two just to see the "Black Crook." It is the Academy's first attack of the leg disease, and the box-sheet shows that it has got it bad. A hasty diagnosis of the malady shows that its type is of about the average severity. Were it not inconceivable that any aspect of the thin and dreary spectacle could be excellent, it might be said that the performance at the Academy excels in its dramatic cast and in the ballet. The regular company contributes Mr. Blaisdell, Mr. Padgett, Mr. Maynard, and Mr. Johnson, and Miss Fletcher, Mrs. Carhart, Miss Newton, and Miss Morgan, the latter making up in her admirable vocalism for her present lack of dramatic capability. In the list of dancers is found one of the most graceful, refined, and accomplished artists in her profession, Betty Rigl, always a strong favorite, and deservedly so, not less on account of her womanly face, than her rare ability. Her sister, Emily Rigl, who is a new comer here, is also exquisitely beautiful in form and features, her movements being peculiarly vigorous and elastic. The other *premieres* are Mlle. Elise, who does a fine skipping-rope dance, and Mlle. Proscher, a sprightly, graceful artist. The *secundo* dancers, the coryphees, and the general ballet are in appearance decidedly above the average. Among the variety features, the Snow Brothers are noticeable in their acrobatic feats, their hat tossing, and their trained dogs, and the Curtis Brothers give a good skatorial act. In scenery, costumes, and stage effects, the piece is decidedly inferior to its recent production in Chicago, deficiencies for which the Academy management is not accountable, since these features are imported from Buffalo. The performance now moves along smoothly, and occupies but about three hours.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Light business is the unvarying rule at all the theatres. At Aiken's, Fox, in "Humpty Dumpty," is drawing the lion's share of the South Side patronage, the theatre being more easily reached than the others. A fine performance of "Humpty Dumpty" is being given at Hooley's, and Maggie Mitchell, in "Fanchon," is delighting the people who can get to McVicker's. At Myers' Opera House the minstrel bill is unusually good, the motto of the institution being: "Let's laugh, if the horses do cough." The Georgia Minstrels, a fine organization of genuine colored people, are doing a good business at Nixon's Amphitheatre.

THE PATTI-MARIO SEASON.

The arrangements for the Patti-Mario season have been somewhat changed since the last announcements. The dates and places are now fixed as follows: Nov. 14, Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; Nov. 15, Union Park Congregational Church; Nov. 16, matinee, Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The matinee has been changed to the latter place to accommodate Hyde Park, Riverside, Joliet, and Aurora people. Seats for the concerts may be secured by mail or telegraph.

THE GOLDBECK MATINEE.

The second of the Goldbeck matinees will take place at the Conservatory, 938 Indiana avenue, on Thursday evening, Nov. 7, with the following programme:

1. Piano—Rondo Capriccioso............Mendelssohn
Mr. Goldbeck.
2. Song, with violin obligato—Canto d'Amore.Campana
Miss Ella White and Mr. Heman Allen.
3. Piano—Rossini's Serenade..............Liszt
Mr. Goldbeck.
4. Violin—Caprice Historiled................David
Mr. Heman Allen.
5. Song—Enticement....................Dessauer
Miss Ella White.
6. Piano—Esperanza....................Gottschalk
Mr. Goldbeck.
7. Violin and piano—Traumerei.............Schumann
Messrs. Allen and Goldbeck.
8. Song—Cleansing Fire....................Gabriel
Miss Ella White.
9. Hungarian Rhapsody.....................Willmers
Mr. Goldbeck.

ELOCUTION.

We are glad to announce that a new reader, Mrs. Wheeler, a resident of this city, has recently made her *debut* here, in a private way, and with the very highest success, both as a lady of excellent literary taste, and an elocutionist of first-rate ability. Her readings have hitherto been confined to comparatively private entertainments, which have only induced the hope that she may soon be heard in public.

THE MUSICAL INDEPENDENT

has appeared for the first time under the editorial management of Mr. Robert Goldbeck, and for the first time musicians may congratulate themselves that they have a first-class musical paper. The editorial and critical departments are bold, trenchant, sprightly and full of life. In the miscellaneous matter, three serial articles are commenced which promise to be of great interest. "Queen Hortense and Partant pour la Syrie," from the Diary of Louis Drouet; "Hygiene and Gymnastics of the Voice," from Debay; and Richard Wagner's Autobiography, covering his apprentice years, and wanderings from his birth to his thirtieth year. Musicians and connoisseurs will find some indispensable references in the sheet-music review, the lists of sheet music, and the directories of musicians in this and other cities. The music in this number comprises three excellent pieces by Mr. Goldbeck—"Absence," a nocturne for piano, and two songs, "The Cot" and "The Pain of Separation." We have no hesitation now in recommending the *Musical Independent* to all musicians. If it is continued with the ability developed in this first number it will soon be the best musical publication in this country. It has no rival now but *Dwight's Journal of Music*.

YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The young men of this and every other large city have, in case they are thrown out of employment by sickness or otherwise, no means to fall back on, save, perchance, they may have been very provident, and have saved a few dollars out of their meagre salaries.

Now, would it not be a very good thing for them to consider this: They may, by concerted action, establish a Mutual Benefit Association, whereby they may have something to depend upon in case of need,—such Mutual Benefit Society being chartered, and under control of officers who shall be responsible; and any man, be he clerk or artisan, should have the right to become a member by paying an admission fee, and dues of, say, $2 per month, and showing a good character for industry. Single men might not, perhaps, need to pay so much as this. Married men might pay their fee and dues of, say, $2 per month for themselves, and 50 cents per month for each in their families.

I have no doubt that such an Association could be got under way, and made useful indeed to both single and married men.

I know I would willingly pay such assessments, and keep them up year by year.

Such Association might hold real estate and other investments; in fact, be a regular Insurance Savings Bank; and, in case any member is thrown out of work, he would be entitled to draw his board, and that of his family, from the treasury for a reasonable time, the maximum of which might be safely determined.

Such a thing, I feel sure, could be of great value, and would, in many cases, prevent want and involuntary crime. Yours respectfully,

YOUNG MAN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 6, 1872.

Extra Accommodation Train.

On and after Tuesday, Nov. 5, and during the suspension of travel by city railways, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will run accommodation trains on the Galena Division, between Western avenue and Wells-Street Depot, as follows: Leave Western avenue at 6:30 a. m., and every hour thereafter until 6 p. m. Leave Wells-Street Depot at 7 a. m., and hourly thereafter until 6:30 p. m., stopping at Leavitt, Robey, and Wood street, Ashland avenue, Ada, Ann, Carpenter, Sangamon, Halsted, and Canal streets, each way. Fare, 10 cents.

H. P. STANWOOD,
General Ticket Agent.

M. HUGHITT,
General Superintendent.

A Palace Train to Cincinnati.

Palace day cars commence running between Chicago and Cincinnati to-morrow. They will leave at 8 a. m. daily by the Kankakee Line only, from Great Central Depot. These cars are entirely new, and built expressly for this line.

Sale of Paintings.

Our readers should bear in mind that Mr. Van Wendt's sale of oil paintings will be made this afternoon, at No. 298 State street. The collection is a very creditable one.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, who has made the treatment of all chronic and secret diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor as a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the journals, and in the mouths of his patients; they are told a thousand miles off, but are sounded at our doors. They are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen in this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practising in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelopes. Enclose stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The Parlor rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to DR. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 3 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all Chronic and Nervous diseases.

Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,

(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, 112 West Madison-st., Chicago.

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Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

On Marriage.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN. Remarkable Reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

GRAND INAUGURATION OF THE MUSICAL SEASON OF 1872-3, BY THE PATTI-MARIO TROUPE, CONSISTING OF CARLOTTA PATTI, ANNIE LOUISE CAREY, TERESA CARRENO, SIGNOR MARIO, EMILE SAURET, SIG. MARZO, Accompanist, WHO WILL GIVE THREE STAR CONCERTS.

First Concert, THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

Second Concert, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, Union Park Congregational Church.

Grand Matinee, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 16, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

In reply to the numerous inquiries and requests, the Managers would respectfully inform the public that they will NOT reserve a single seat for any person, nor can they accept money for tickets from ANY ONE until the time announced for the sale to begin, MONDAY, Nov. 11.

All letters received from suburban towns will be numbered and filed, and will receive attention in the order of their receipt.

Scale of Prices will be announced in a few days.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers, 938 Wabash-av.

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

Randolph-st., between Clark and La Salle.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

Monday evening, Nov. 4, 1872, and during the week, ABBOTT'S NEW EDITION OF HUMPTY DUMPTY.

Introducing FIVE, 5, 5, 5, FIVE grand features of the original Humpty Dumpty, exactly as performed 900 times by the Kiralfy Troupe at the Olympic Theatre, New York.

1st—The Prussian Uhlan's Sensation Ballet.
2d—The Grand Shield Tableaux Ballet.
3d—The Double-faced Gnomes.
4th—The Wonderful Lance Ballet.
5th—The Revel of the Pierrotts.

All original with the Kiralfys.

The original Cat Duet by the Grate family.

New Sensations by the Joe Brothers.

ALL, ALL, ALL New Tricks, Traps, and Transformations by the great ABBOTT KIRALFY PANTOMIME and BALLET TROUPE, which has been augmented to Sixty (60) performers for this occasion.

FAMILY MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

THE MANAGERS of the Star Course take great pleasure in announcing that they have secured the Great English Reformer and Eloquent Lecturer,

Emily Faithfull,

WHO WILL

Make Her Debut in the West next Tuesday Night,

In the Union Park Congregational Church.

SUBJECT TO BE ANNOUNCED.

Tickets for sale on and after Friday, at the West Side Library, 329 West Madison-st., and Horton's Library, 639 West Lake-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

WOOD & SINN..................Lessees and Managers.

TO-NIGHT,

And Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

The great Gymnastic Sensations, THE ROMELLIS.
The popular Song and Dance Artists, WALTERS and MORTON.
The charming Character Vocalist, Miss MINNIE GRAY.
The artistic Ethiopian Delineator, BILLY BARRY.
The favorite Premiere Danseuse, Miss BETTIE REMMELSBERG.
Miss SOPHIE REMMELSBERG, and the STAR COMPANY.

The new Burlesque Drama, produced for the first time in this city, entitled

HE WOULD BE A MASON,

OR, MASONRY EXPOSED.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,

Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

This Evening, also WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES, THE ONLY

GEO. L. FOX,

AND HIS CELEBRATED

Humpty-Dumpty

PANTOMIME TROUPE.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

MAGGIE MITCHELL!

In her renowned personation of

FANCHON.

NEW SCENERY AND NEW COSTUMES.

This is the only legitimate and elegant entertainment in the city.

Saturday—MAGGIE MITCHELL MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

After careful preparation, in the most complete manner, the gorgeous spectacular drama, entitled the

BLACK CROOK.

The most colossal spectacle the world has ever known. MLLES BETTY AND EMILY RIGL, SIG. TITO CELINI, and his Parisian and Italian Ballet Corps; SNOW BROS., CALLIE and EUGENE CURTISS, and a thousand other attractions.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

THE EX-POSTMASTER

OF CONFEDERATE CROSS ROADS,

Petroleum V. Nasby,

Having retired from "The Stump," will appear on the lecture platform for the FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT,

With his entirely new lecture on the Situation,

"Hannah Jane."

Tickets for sale on and after Friday, at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 938 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, corner State and Madison-sts.

NIXON'S.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!

GEORGIA MINSTRELS

SLAVE TROUPE.

HOUSES DENSELY CROWDED!

EVERY ACT ENCORED!

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.

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Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

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First week of the Laughable Burlesque, with new Scenery, Dress, &c., entitled MR. JOHN SHEPPARD AND JOSEPH BLUESKIN.

MR. JOHN MORRIS in his wonderful MYSTIC CHANGES. Seven distinct changes without leaving the stage.

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

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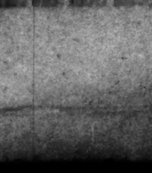

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Fanchon."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. G. L. Fox Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Third week of Abbott-Kiralfy Pantomime Combination. "Humpty Dumpty," with new features.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The "Black Crook."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. The Georgia Minstrels—Slave Troupe.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, November 7, 1872.

General George G. Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, died at his home in Philadelphia, last night, after a rapid and severe attack of pneumonia.

Wind and tide are doing sad work in Italy. Close upon the ravages of the Po comes the tidings of a hurricane which destroyed half the town of Palazzolo, killed thirty-two persons, and unhoused one thousand families.

The Board of Trade will resume, to-day, the question of the expulsion of Myer, Baxter & Co. on charges of unfair dealing in connection with operations in the recent wheat corner. Affidavits were read, yesterday, on both sides, and, in behalf of the Board of Direction, one of the Directors made an argument in favor of expulsion.

Eighty-two out of the eighty-four election precincts in this city give General Grant a majority of 8,263, which will probably be increased by the two yet to be heard from. Full city returns for all the tickets cannot, even yet, be obtained, as, in many districts, judges, embarrassed by the new system, are still counting the votes.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial*, replying to the New York *Tribune*, states that Speaker Blaine so far from being a poor man in 1863, when he entered Congress, was then and for a long time before, the owner of one of the finest coal properties on the Monongahela River, the income of which was far in excess of the salary of a Congressman.

There is a general impression that, while the horse disease has extended to nearly all the horses in Chicago, there are very few deaths. We learn from various private sources, on the other hand, of a large number of deaths from the disease. It is only through a continuation of the excellent care and perfect rest that have been given to Chicago horses that the more serious results felt in New York, Boston, and other Eastern cities can be averted.

In the Forty-third Congress, the Administration will have 46 Senators, a majority of 18 over the opposition, who have 28. In the House of Representatives there will be 182 Administration Representatives, and 103 Liberals; seven Congressmen are still to be elected from New Hampshire and Connecticut. The Congress which has just been chosen does not meet till December of next year. The Forty-second Congress, which begins its last session the coming December, stands: Administration, 135; Liberal, 108, in the House.

According to the latest figures from the Senatorial Districts of this State, the Senate stands Republican two to one; the Liberals having elected 17 Senators, and their opponents 34. The House stands 69 Liberals to 84 Republicans. In some districts the minority felt strong enough to nominate two candidates for Representatives, and in a few of these, where the two have received a nearly equal vote, fuller returns may shift success from one to the other. This will change the personnel of the result somewhat, but its political character will remain as stated above.

A spirited contest is promised in Massachusetts over the Senatorial vacancy occasioned by the election of Mr. Wilson to the Vice Presidency. General Butler announces that he is not a candidate, but he may modify his views in this respect; as Mr. Colfax seems to have done in Indiana. Besides, General Butler may be giving his influence to Mr. Boutwell as a means for damaging the latter's prospects. Mr. Dawes has an ambition to contest Mr. Boutwell's claim to the place, and, before the time of election comes around, there are prospects of change that will not concede the vacancy to the present Secretary of the Treasury without a struggle.

A day as bright and beautiful as yesterday will not be well improved if it makes owners of sick horses venturesome, in putting them too early at work. The improvement of the weather will be of great value in the general question of recovery, and the reports from the stables yesterday were very encouraging. It should be remembered, however, that in the Eastern cities the most deaths occurred after it was announced that the crisis had been passed. Owners too anxious or too necessitated to bring their horses back to work, lost them in the attempt. They will not suffer for lack of exercise. Exposure and exertion are all that need to be avoided, if care and common sense are consulted in the treatment.

The election returns from the Legislative districts in Illinois already indicate that the Minority Representation plan of voting, as applied to Representatives, has given to the minority a much larger and fairer representation than the old system of voting still retained in balloting for Senators. If, as is probable, the Republicans have carried 31 districts, and the Liberals 20, and this proportion held as to the House, the latter would stand 93 Republicans to 60 Liberals. Under the plan of Minority Representation, the House will probably be divided into about 82 Republicans and 71 Liberals, which will be a much closer approximation to the proportionate vote of the two parties in the State. It is entirely probable, however, that this result is rather due to the recognition of the new system by party conventions than to any intelligent application on the part of individual voters.

The Supreme Court of the State has, upon a review of the proceedings, granted new trials in the cases of Rafferty and Perteet, who are under conviction of murder. Rafferty murdered Policeman O'Meara, and Perteet, a colored man, murdered his wife. The same Court refused a new trial in the case of Peri, the Italian, who, on the day of the great fire, killed two men, and who is under conviction and sentence in the one case to imprisonment for life, and in the other to punishment by death. He is, therefore, to be hanged on December 26, 1872,—in which case, we presume, the imprisonment will be omitted. The error in the case of Rafferty was that the Court refused a change of venue, and that evidence that the accused was intoxicated was excluded. In the case of Perteet, the error was that a change of venue was denied. The judgment of the Court in both cases was unanimous.

The last conference of the Baptist clergy in Boston and the vicinity adopted a platform whose principles are likely to lead to a division, or, at least, a controversy, in the Church. The question of "Close Communion" was very summarily settled. It only required four resolutions to dispose of it. The first took the broad view that immersion is the only form of Christian baptism; the second, that Christian churches should be composed exclusively of those regenerate persons who have been thus baptized; the third, that the Lord's Supper should be observed by Christian churches only; and the fourth, that the "courtesy" of the Lord's Supper "should be given to none but orderly members of the churches properly constituted." This platform is very much like a syllogism, which only incidentally determines the doctrine of Close Communion, but logically (the premises being admitted) concludes that the Baptist Church is the only Christian Church in the world.

The Chicago produce markets were generally dull yesterday, and breadstuffs were lower. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $15.00 for old, $14.00 for new, and $12.50 for seller December, or seller March. Boxed meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, were steady at 4¾@5c for shoulders, 7½c for short ribs, and 8¼c for short clear. Highwines were active, and irregularly higher at 89½@90c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet, but stronger, at 15c for corn, and 16@16½c for wheat, to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was dull and declined 1½@1¾c, closing at $1.04½ seller the month, and $1.05 seller December. Corn was active, but ½c lower, closing at 31½c seller the month, and 30¾c seller December. Oats were dull, and declined ⅛@¼c, closing at 20½c seller the month, and 22c seller December. Rye was less active, and ¼@½c lower, at 53½c. Barley was dull, and 2@2½c lower, closing at 50½c for No. 2, and 49@50c for No. 3. The hog market opened active and firm, at the advance established yesterday, but afternoon the demand fell off and prices weakened 5@10c, closing at $4.30@4.60. Cattle met with a better demand, without material improvement in prices. Sheep remain quiet and unchanged.

THE TWO FACTORS OF GRANT'S MAJORITY.

We remarked yesterday that the Presidential election, notwithstanding the overwhelming majority given to General Grant, had left the Republican party on more slippery ground than it occupied four years ago. We shall state some of the reasons for this belief.

Four years ago, the Administration came into office with the enthusiastic support of the Republican party. There was neither discord nor schism in its ranks or in its thoughts. There were no people, or very few, voting for Grant under protest. The Republican party had reasons to present why it should be continued in power. The work of reconstruction was not finished; the Fifteenth Amendment was not yet adopted; the South was still in the morose condition which Andrew Johnson had engendered or encouraged. There were no glaring errors or corruptions in public administration which the party held itself accountable for, since it had taken open issue with Andrew Johnson, and denounced him as a traitor. Although the public service was essentially rotten (and was so stigmatized in the party platform of 1868), the responsibility for its condition was shifted to other shoulders for the time being, and while open trades were going on between Republican Senators on the one side, and Johnson and his Cabinet officers on the other, for appointments and confirmations, whereby some of the worst specimens of revenue officers that ever disgraced a civilized nation were fastened upon the Treasury, some of whom were afterward sent to the penitentiary, and more of them deserved to be, none of the scandal seemed to attach to the Republican party. There never was a cleaner record, to all outward appearance, than that which the party exhibited in that campaign.

Now, General Grant's large majority consists of two main factors, viz.: 1, Republicans who stood by the party from force of habit; 2, Republicans and Democrats who disliked Greeley more than they disliked Grant. In what numerical proportion these two elements stand toward each other is immaterial. It will hardly be disputed that the two worked side by side, and contributed to produce the result of last Tuesday. We think that neither of them singly could have carried the election, while both of them together have carried it overwhelmingly. The question for present consideration is, how far the two factors are likely to stand in unison hereafter.

The more important of the two, of course, is the one which consists of those who stood by the party from force of habit. Habit is a strong thing, to be sure; yet it is not the strongest thing in the world. The habit of voting the Democratic ticket was found, in the year 1860, to be less potent than the growing popular abhorrence of slavery. It was found in the recent election to be less potent, among a large and respectable body of Republicans, than their desire to see certain needed reforms introduced into the conduct of public affairs. It will be less potent from year to year, as we drift farther and farther away from the issues which made the Republican party a National necessity. Those upon whom the habit is strong are passing away by death. Those upon whom it is weak, or among whom it does not exist, are taking their places.

The second factor, based upon mere opposition to Mr. Greeley, is hardly worth discussing. With his defeat it disappears as an element of Republican strength, and may turn up anywhere in the future. A portion of it was purchaseable, but a purchaseable vote is a delusion and a snare,—an unmitigated nuisance to any party that dabbles in it. The residue, which contributed so largely to the Grant majority on Tuesday, is to-day an unattached mass, ready to fly at the throat of the party which they have aided to put in power, if for any reason its conduct in office is unsatisfactory, or if anything turns up which offers a better programme.

The sum total is, that neither of the factors we are considering can be relied on to sustain Grant, or, if you please, the Republican party, unless the next Administration is better than the last one,—unless General Grant corrects the notable abuses which characterized his first term, and which he partly confessed in his letter of acceptance, and unless the Republican party exhibits the purpose and ability to purify its internal organization, kill off its scoundrels, amend the depraved Civil Service, adjust the burdens of taxation more equitably, and restore the semblance at least of civilization at the South. If this work is to be entrusted to the Camerons, Mortons, Chandlers, Pomeroys, Creswells, Robesons, and Murphys of the past, it will be a foredoomed failure.

REVENUE REFORM.

The nomination of Mr. Greeley, at Cincinnati, necessarily checked, for a time, all discussion upon the branch of Revenue Reform included in the revision of the tariff, and the reduction of duties to a revenue standard. Now that the election is over, this question inevitably comes up again. The necessity for tariff reform is none the less imperative than it was a year ago. Many of the Revenue Reform leaders left Cincinnati, and became advocates of the election of General Grant. Conspicuous among these was the New York *Evening Post*, the *Nation*, Mr. Edward Atkinson, David A. Wells, C. F. Adams, Jr., Judges Stallo, Hoadley, and Matthews, and many of the ablest men in Congress. During the Presidential campaign, the Free Trade League of New York closed its doors, and, perhaps tacitly, supported General Grant. These, and probably others, will now renew their attention to one of the greatest of all our public abuses.

The revenue of the Goverment for the year ending June 30, 1872, was, in round numbers, $404,000,000. The actual expenditures for the Government were $180,000,000, and for interest and the sinking fund on account of the public debt, $110,000,000. The surplus revenue was, therefore, in excess of $100,000,000. The revenue collected from customs was $216,000,000. The total revenue for the year was equal to that collected in any previous year. It will be seen, therefore, that taxation for National purposes, instead of being diminished since the war, has slightly increased, although the sources have been somewhat changed. The Government has by repeal reduced the number of the objects of taxation, but the taxation itself remains as high as ever. The experience of our Government since 1866 is that of all other Governments, that a reduction of the objects of taxation does not diminish revenue; that taxation is a withdrawal of a certain sum from the means at each man's disposal; and that to release a tax upon a given object is to leave the amount of that tax in the hands of the consumers to be expended in other taxed commodities; the Government, therefore, loses no revenue, and the people at large have a greater amount of useful commodities. Since 1866, Congress has repealed taxes which, when in force, yielded $250,000,000 a year; and yet the actual revenue of the Government has increased. A repeal of taxes equal to the surplus revenue of the Government would not be followed by a corresponding reduction of revenue, but would leave to the public an increased sum for their own comfort.

The policy of our Government has, however, been to repeal those taxes which are levied for revenue alone. Thus the tax on stamps and licenses, which was all paid direct into the Treasury, have been repealed, while the tax on cotton cloth, of which the Government receives not over 30 per cent, remains undisturbed. The one was all revenue; the other tax is 70 per cent protection. By reducing the tax on cotton cloth 50 per cent, the consumption of the article would be increased, and the revenue from the tax would not be diminished. The same result would be obtained if the prohibitory duties on wool and woollens were reduced to a revenue standard. It would reduce to consumers the cost of all articles of woollen manufacture perhaps 40 per cent, and would yield to the Government as much revenue as is now received from the same articles.

In all parts of Europe there has been an advance in the price of iron and steel, caused by the increased demand, and the comparative scarcity of coal and ore. This advance in the price of foreign iron is equal, perhaps, to 50 per cent; that is to say, foreign iron costs 50 per cent more now than it did a year ago. There has been no failure in this country in the supply of either ore or coal; on the contrary, the mining companies have adopted the policy of reducing production in order to increase the selling price of coal. Under these circumstances, the retention of a duty of $7 per ton on pig iron, or any tax at all, as a measure of protection, is one of those extreme outrages for which even Protection can offer no apology. We are now producing iron and steel at perhaps 30 per cent less cost that it can be produced for in England, and yet we levy a tax of $7 per ton on such as we have to import to supply the deficiency. Such a tax is preposterous, and should be swept away. With corn selling at 15 cents a bushel, it is important to the farmer to know why he is taxed 50 to 75 per cent on his plow and his clothing, when only one-third of the tax is paid into the Treasury as revenue. Let that part of the tax which does not go into the Treasury be repealed for the relief of those who have to pay it. In the same manner, let so much of all other taxes, ranging from 20 to 60 per cent, now paid on cotton and woollen goods of all descriptions, on paints, oils, glass, carpets, leather, iron, steel, lumber, and countless other articles, which are not imposed for revenue, be repealed. For these purposes, the friends of Revenue Reform will once more unite, and urge upon Congress a thorough revision of the tariff, and its change from a protective to a revenue standard.

THE TWO SCAMMONS.

In looking back among the souvenirs of the campaign, there is nothing, perhaps, more irresistible than the manner in which Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of Chicago, entertained Hon. J. Y. Scammon, of Milwaukee on Saturday last, *via* the columns of Mr. J. Young Scammon's newspaper. On the day previous, Jonathan Young Scammon delivered a speech at Geneva, which, in the kindness of his heart, he delivered to the proprietor of Scammon's newspaper. The latter received it in an equally kind manner, and at once set himself down to acknowledge it. It is creditable to the goodness of the proprietor of Mr. Scammon's paper that he exhibited no petty jealousy of Mr. J. Y. Scammon. The affections of Jonathan and David could hardly be more touching. Mr. J. Y. Scammon says that the speech of Mr. Jonathan Young Scammon was both able and interesting, and Mr. Jonathan Young Scammon desires to call especial attention to the authoritative expression of Hon. J. Young Scammon's views. Mr. Scammon further enunciates the startling fact, which the Treasurer of the Mutual Security Insurance Company had said before him, that "the aggregate intelligence, wisdom, and conscientious convictions of the masses are certainly as good as those of any one of the individuals composing it." And the editor of Mr. Scammon's newspaper handsomely indorses this sentiment.

It is gratifying to learn that such cordial relations exist between the publisher and proprietor of Mr. Scammon's newspaper and the Treasurer of the Mutual Security Insurance Company. It has often been noted before, in the manner of conducting banking and insurance business, peculiar to these two distinguished men. We are now confirmed in our suspicions that Mr. Scammon, of Chicago, alone could not have achieved all that has been credited to him. We have always believed there were two Dromios in the field. We are now certain of it; and, from this new standpoint, all things become clear. We can now imagine the exaltation and pride with which Mr. Scammon, of Chicago, invited Mr. Scammon, of Milwaukee, to make a speech at Geneva; the delight with which Hon. J. Y. Scammon received Hon. Jonathan Young Scammon, as they returned to Mr. Scammon's editorial room with the manuscript of that speech; how the Treasurer of the Mutual Security shook hands with and embraced the President of the Marine Bank; how the President of the late Academy of Sciences assured the Treasurer of the late Historical Society that Mr. Scammon's newspaper would indorse their speech; and, after Mr. Scammon, of Milwaukee, had gone, how the custodian of the City School Fund sat down and sounded the praises of Mr. Scammon, of Milwaukee, in the newspaper of Mr. Scammon, of Chicago, and how, in utter abandon of joy, they succeeded in the hitherto impossible feat of lifting themselves up by the boot-straps. While we are satisfied of the existence of these two Dromios, we confess to an utter inability to tell him apart. They are both equally distinguished, equally philanthropic, equally self-sacrificing for the interests of Chicago. We do not know that Mr. Scammon, of Milwaukee, can tell himself from Mr. Scammon, of Chicago, or *vice versa*. We do not know that he cares to. At the same time, the good and proud opinion which Mr. Jonathan Young Scammon has for Hon. J. Young Scammon is none the less touching and beautiful. Neither would do anything to tarnish the gilding on the other. The Milwaukee Scammon and the Chicago Scammon do not indulge in the rivalry which the other citizens of these cities are alleged to entertain. We regret, for the sake of these two distinguished fellow-citizens, that the political campaign is at an end; but J. Y. Scammon is fertile in resources, and he may yet have another opportunity to extol Jonathan Young Scammon. The world may yet have another opportunity to learn from Mr. Scammon, of Chicago, how eminent Mr. Scammon, of Milwaukee, really is, and this is something to be grateful for in a vale of tears.

MARRYING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

It is an entirely new thing to interpose religious obstacles in the way of matrimonial alliances. As a rule, nothing is so easy as to get married, unless it be to get unmarried. Any opposition which may be set up by jealous rivals is readily met and overcome by the shrewd devices of manœuvering mammas; and Gretna Greens have always been discovered as a refuge for persecuted lovers. "Where there is a will there is a way," is an adage that has never been verified more completely than in the matrimonial affairs of mankind. It is with peculiar sadness, therefore, that we find an Episcopal church stepping in to declare that the banns of one of its own shepherds and another of its own shepherdesses shall not be celebrated. It remained for a Pittsburgh clergyman to introduce this innovation upon all the practices of Church and State.

The case should be stated fairly. The Rev. John S. Miller is one of the clerical gentlemen of the Church of England who believe that small boys in white skirts are an essential element for a thorough-going religious community. He formerly put his belief into practice in Pittsburgh, and then moved to Baltimore to propagate the faith. The Rev. Mr. Miller, however, still went back to Pittsburgh to get married. It was here that he encountered the most determined opposition of the Low-Church,—an opposition that aimed at his very heart, and almost deprived him of the fondest realization of his dreams. Mr. Miller wanted not only to marry, but to marry in the highest style of Ritualism. A sympathetic clerical friend secured Trinity Church for him. Arrangements were completed. Boxes of garments were brought to the church. Small boys were brought in. There was to be communion and a surplice choir. Where other bridegrooms of the day look to their tailors, and other brides concern themselves about their bridesmaids, the Rev. Mr. Miller and his elect thought chiefly of the requisite number of acolytes, tapers, and genuflexions. The procession was formed at last. The audience was ready and eager. The carriages drove up to the door, the choir was prepared to chant, and the organist ready, when the pastor of Trinity astounded the happy couple, the happy boys, the happy organist, and the happy audience with the announcement that there could be no Ritualistic flap-doodle in his church. Here was consternation. The aspirant for matrimony was determined; the Low-Church pastor of Trinity was obdurate. Possession being nine points of law, the Low-Church pastor seemed to be master of the situation. The bride was led away to her carriage. The choir followed. So did the audience. Another church was tried, but with no better results, and the issue was for the Rev. Mr. Miller to dispense with his Ritualistic rights or the marriage rites. Mr. Miller chose rather to sacrifice the former,—a resolution which we sincerely hope he will never have cause to regret.

Now, the Rev. Mr. Miller may not have shown good taste in thus proclaiming to the world a ceremony which most people are accustomed to regard as one of peculiar privacy and sacredness. His ambition to be married with accessories did not differ much, it is true, from that aim of all fashionable young ladies to eclipse all predecessors in the grandeur of their toilettes, the magnificence of their trousseaus, the length of their trains, and the extent of their bridal procession. It is probably not the precise kind of ambition that a modest young man, or even an obdurate old widower, would have developed under similar circumstances. Still, Ritualism, like Peter Simple's idea of odors, is much a matter of taste, and ought not to constitute a bar to matrimony. Mr. Miller's mistake was in not selecting a cosmopolitan community like Chicago, where he could have found ample facilities and a proper appreciation.

The religious census of England which was taken in 1851, gave such a blow to the ecclesiastical world in the Established Church that it has never been repeated since. The *Nonconformist*, however, is doing at present what the the census has failed to do, and its developments present already a religious condition by no means flattering to the Established Church. It is publishing a complete census of the number of places of worship, the number of sittings in them, and the denominations by whom they are provided in all towns above 20,000 inhabitants. The first instalment of these returns has already been published, embracing fourteen large provincial towns which have more than a population of 100,000 people. The total average population of these towns is 2,905,400. Their population in 1851 was 2,042,732, so that the increase has been in twenty years 42.4 per cent. In these fourteen towns there are 526 places of worship more than there were in 1851, and the increase in the number of sittings in churches and chapels has increased to 44 per cent. The bearing of these figures on the relative strength of the Established and the Non-Established Churches, is shown in the fact that, of these fourteen great towns, there are but six in which the Established Church has increased more rapidly than the others, and eight in which the other Churches have outstripped the Established Church. The towns in which the Established Church has made a gain are Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Birmingham, Hull, and Brighton; those in which the Non-Established Churches are ahead: Bradford, Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Newcastle, Portsmouth, Bristol, and Liverpool. Taking all these towns together, the census shows that, whereas, twenty years ago the Established Church provided 42 per cent of the church accommodation, it provides in 1872 only 40.2 per cent; while the Non-Established Churches provided, in 1851, 58 per cent, they now provide 59.8 per cent. As these towns are the large provincial centres of England, containing nearly 3,000,000 of population, it is clearly evident why the Government has declined, for twenty years, to take this religious census. The figures show the weakness of the national claims of the Established, and are a convincing proof that the time is not far distant when the people will demand religious equality. They are already sufficient to show that it is the Non-Established Churches which are supplying the largest measure of the religious needs of the people, and that they cannot help materially influencing Parliamentary litigation hereafter, with regard to all matters connected with the Church, and the kindred subject of education.

The case of Hugh Mara, in Philadelphia, is perhaps the most infamous sample of crime and political corruption that has ever been furnished. It dates back to 1869, when Mara and a man named James Dougherty were hired to assassinate James J. Brooks, whose only offence consisted in an effort to enforce the Revenue laws and defeat the Whiskey Ring. The would-be murderers escaped to New York, and their subsequent arrest was rather owing to the force of circumstances than to any disposition to bring them to justice. They were sentenced to the Penitentiary, from which they were soon pardoned by the Governor—as is generally believed, from fear they would reveal the combinations which led to the shooting of Brooks. Dougherty, after coming out of the Penitentiary, exhibited signs of repentance, and he was soon murdered,—apparently for the purpose of keeping the secrets, the existence of which led to his being pardoned. Mara lived to get into a quarrel with Alderman McMullen, whom he shot. He escaped easily enough, but was re-arrested. His trial was postponed until after the election. Mr. Wm. B. Mann, the prosecuting attorney, was the gentleman who had defended Mara in his former trouble. McMullen's friends were easily conciliated, as they were as much interested in pardons as anybody else. The election over, the trial of Mara for shooting McMullen has come on, and the testimony simply shows that the quarrel between him and McMullen was in regard to a bouquet.

There will be an opportunity soon to determine just how much the system of public gambling has had to do with the success of the most fashionable summer resorts in Germany. The Mayor of Homburg, in announcing the 1st of January as the day on which the games shall be closed, henceforth and forever, takes pains to inform the world, in all languages, that the other attractions shall be retained. As these were originally provided by the stock company that had the privilege of running the *roulette* and *trente-et-quarante* tables, the Government can very well afford to appropriate them, and keep them in order. Whether the handsome parks, the orchestra, the illuminations, and the dancing-halls will suffice to attract the same number of reckless spendthrifts and fashionable crowds, with *roulette* and *trente-et-quarante* omitted, remains to be seen. The announcement of a course of lectures as a new feature, and as a substitute for the gaming tables, will not, it is to be feared, contribute anything to the brilliancy of the season.

The election is over, but it has by no means disposed of all the elements of opposition and struggle. It is a notable fact, of late years, that, whenever an election is ended, the agitation of the Woman's Suffrage question begins anew. The chronological order of this succession is not so favorable to the prospects of the Female Suffragists as if it were just the reverse. But Susan B. Anthony is already prepared, with a couple of Amazonian adjuncts, to prosecute the right of women to vote, and take the matter all through the courts again. Miss Anthony succeeded in getting her name on the Registry. No law being found against it, the gentlemanly clerks were too gallant to refuse this satisfaction to the old lady. But, as she was not permitted to vote, she will have to carry out her threat of going into court. Similar pastime is to be indulged in by certain ladies of Detroit. Now that the practical questions of election are settled, the impracticable ones are in order.

Among the very few localities that are reported as voting against General Grant is the city of Galena. It is entirely reasonable to assume that General Grant was better known in his own home than anywhere else in the country.

THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Changes in the Senate and Members Elect to the House.

THE SENATE.

The terms of twenty-four Senators expire on the 3d of March, 1873, and successors have been, or will be, elected as follows:

[Administration in Roman; Opposition in *Italic*.]

State.	Senator whose term expires.	Senator or Legislature Elect.
Alabama	Spencer,	*Opposition.*
Arkansas	*Rice,*	Administration.
California	Cole,	Aaron A. Sargent.
Connecticut	Ferry,	Orris S. Ferry.
Florida	Osborn,	*Opposition.*
Georgia	Hill,	*Opposition.*
Illinois	*Trumbull,*	Administration.
Indiana	Morton,	Administration.
Iowa	Harlan,	William B. Allison.
Kansas	Pomeroy,	Administration.
Kentucky	*Machen,*	*Thomas C. McCreery.*
Louisiana	Kellogg,	*Opposition.*
Maryland	*Vickers,*	*George R. Dennis.*
Missouri	*Blair,*	*Opposition.*
Nevada	Nye,	Administration.
New Hampshire	Patterson,	Bainbridge Wadleigh.
New York	Conkling,	Administration.
North Carolina	Pool,	*Opposition.*
Ohio	Sherman,	John Sherman.
Oregon	Corbett,	John H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania	Cameron,	Administration.
South Carolina	Sawyer,	Administration.
Vermont	Morrill,	Justin S. Morrill.
Wisconsin	Howe,	Administration.

RECAPITULATION.

Senators holding over—Administration, 30; Opposition, 20. The full Senate will divide—Administration, 46; Opposition, 28.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

Alpheus Baker,	3. *William A. Handley,*
John J. Jolly,	4. Charles Hays,
1. Benjamin S Turner, c	5. *John H. Caldwell,*
2. James T. Rapier, c	6. *Joseph H. Sloss.*

ARKANSAS.

John M. Bradley,	3. Oliver P. Snyder,
1. Asa Hodges,	4. W. W. Wilshire.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Charles Clayton,	3. John M. Coghlan,
2. H. Frank Page,	4. *E. J. C. Kewen.*

CONNECTICUT.

[Election in April, 1873.]

DELAWARE.

James R. Lofland.

FLORIDA.

Silas L. Niblack,	*Charles W. Jones.*

GEORGIA.

1. *Morgan Rawls,*	6. *James H. Blount,*
2. *Gilbert J. Wright,*	7. *Pierce M. B. Young,*
3. *Phillip Cooke,*	8. *Augustus R. Wright,*
4. *Henry R. Harris,*	9. *H. P. Bell.*
5. *Luther J. Glenn,*	

ILLINOIS.

1. John B. Rice,	11. *Robert M. Knapp,*
2. Jasper D. Ward,	12. *James C. Robinson,*
3. Charles B. Farwell,	13. John McNulta,
4. Stephen A. Hurlbut,	14. Joseph G. Cannon,
5. Horatio C. Burchard,	15. *John R. Eden,*
6. John B. Hawley,	16. *Silas S. Bryan,*
7. Franklin Corwin,	17. *William R. Morrison,*
8. Greenbury L. Fort,	18. Isaac Clements,
9. Granville Barrere,	19. *Samuel S. Marshall.*
10. *William H. Neece,*	

INDIANA.

Godlove S. Orth,	6. Morton C. Hunter,
William Williams,	7. Thomas J. Cason,
1. *William E. Niblack,*	8. James N. Tyner,
2. *Simeon K. Wolfe,*	9. *John E. Neff,*
3. *William S. Holman,*	10. Henry B. Saylor,
4. Jeremiah M. Wilson,	11. Jasper Packard.
5. John Coburn,	

IOWA.

1. George W. McCrary,	6. William Loughridge,
2. Aylett R. Cotton,	7. John A. Kasson,
3. William G. Donnan,	8. James W. McDill,
4. Henry O. Pratt,	9. Jackson Orr.
5. James Wilson,	

KANSAS.

David P. Lowe,	Stephen A. Cobb.
William A. Phillips,	

KENTUCKY.

1. *Edward Crossland,*	6. *William E. Arthur,*
2. *John Young Brown,*	7. *James B. Beck,*
3. *Charles W. Milliken,*	8. *Milton J. Durham,*
4. *William B. Read,*	9. *George M. Adams,*
5. *E. D. Standiford,*	10. *John D. Young.*

LOUISIANA.

George A. Sheridan,	3. Chester B. Darrall,
1. *Effingham Lawrence,*	4. Samuel A. Peters,
2. Lionel A. Sheldon,	5. *George W. McCranie.*

MAINE.

1. John H. Burleigh,	4. Samuel F. Hersey,
2. William P. Frye,	5. Eugene Hale.
3. James G. Blaine,	

MARYLAND.

1. *Ephraim K. Wilson,*	4. *Thomas Swann,*
2. *Stephen Archer,*	5. *William M. Merrick,*
3. *William J. O'Brien,*	6. Lloyd Lowndes, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. James Buffinton,	7. E. Rockwood Hoar,
2. Benjamin W. Harris,	8. John M. S. Williams,
3. William Whiting,	9. George F. Hoar,
4. Samuel Hooper,	10. Alvah Crocker,
5. Daniel W. Gooch,	11. Henry L. Dawes.
6. Benjamin F. Butler,	

MICHIGAN.

1. Moses W. Field,	6. Josiah W. Begole,
2. Henry Waldron,	7. Omar D. Conger,
3. George Willard,	8. Nathan B. Bradley,
4. Julius C. Burrows,	9. Jay A. Hubbell.
5. Wilder D. Foster,	

MINNESOTA.

1. Mark H. Dunnell,	3. John T. Averill.
2. H. B. Strait,	

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *Lucius Q. C. Lamar,*	4. Jason Niles,
2. A. R. Howe,	5. George C. McKee,
3. Henry W. Barry,	6. John R. Lynch, c.

MISSOURI.

1. Edwin O. Stanard,	8. *Abram Comingo,*
2. *Erastus Wells,*	9. *Bennett Pike,*
3. Manetha Hilton,	10. Ira B. Hyde,
4. *Robert A. Hatcher,*	11. *John B. Clark, Jr.*
5. *Richard P. Bland,*	12. *John M. Glover,*
6. Harrison E. Havens,	13. *A. H. Buckner.*
7. *Thomas T. Crittenden,*	

NEBRASKA.

Lorenzo Crounse.

NEVADA.

C. C. Goodwin.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Election in March, 1873.]

NEW JERSEY.

1. John W. Hazelton,	5. William W. Phelps,
2. Samuel A. Dobbins,	6. Marcus L. Ward,
3. Amos Clark, Jr.,	7. *Noah D. Taylor.*
4. *William R. Hamilton,*	

NEW YORK.

Lyman Tremain,	17. Robert S. Hale,
1. Henry J. Scudder,	18. William A. Wheeler,
2. *John G. Schumaker,*	19. Henry H. Hathorn,
3. Stewart L. Woodford,	20. David Wilber,
4. Phillip S. Crooke,	21. Clinton L. Merriam,
5. *William R. Roberts,*	22. Ellis H. Roberts,
6. *James Brooks,*	23. William E. Lansing,
7. *Thomas J. Creamer,*	24. R. Holland Duell,
8. John D. Lawson,	25. Clinton D. MacDougall,
9. David B. Mellish,	26. William H. Lamport,
10. *Fernando Wood,*	27. Thomas C. Platt,
11. *Clarkson N. Potter,*	28. H. Boardman Smith,
12. *Charles H. Horton,*	29. Freeman Clark,
13. *John O. Whitehouse,*	30. George G. Hoskins,
14. *David M. DeWitt,*	31. Lyman K. Bass,
15. *Eli Perry,*	32. Walter L. Sessions.
16. James S. Smart,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. Clinton L. Cobb,	5. *James M. Leach,*
2. Charles R. Thomas,	6. *Thomas S. Ashe,*
3. *Alfred M. Waddell,*	7. *William M. Robbins,*
4. William A. Smith,	8. *Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.

1. *Milton Saylor,*	11. Hezekiah S. Bundy,
2. *Henry B. Banning,*	12. *Hugh J. Jewett,*
3. John Q. Smith,	13. *Milton I. Southard,*
4. Lewis B. Gunckel,	14. *John Berry,*
5. *Charles N. Lamison,*	15. William P. Sprague,
6. Isaac R. Sherwood,	16. Lorenzo Danford,
7. *Lawrence T. Neal,*	17. L. D. Woodworth,
8. William Lawrence,	18. James Monroe,
9. James W. Robinson,	19. James A. Garfield,
10. Charles Foster,	20. Richard C. Parsons.

OREGON.

Joseph G. Wilson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Lemuel Todd,	12. Laz. D. Shoemaker,
Charles Albright,	13. James D. Strawbridge,
Glenni W. Scofield,	14. John B. Packer,
1. *Samuel J. Randall,*	15. *John A. Magee,*
2. Charles O'Neill,	16. John Cessna,
3. Leonard Myers,	17. *R. Milton Speer,*
4. William D. Kelley,	18. Sobieski Ross,
5. Alfred C. Harmer,	19. Carlton B. Curtis,
6. James S. Biery,	20. Hiram L. Richmond,
7. Wash. Townsend,	21. Alex. W. Taylor,
8. *Hiester Clymer,*	22. James S. Negley,
9. A. Herr Smith,	23. Ebenezer McJunkin,
10. John W. Killinger,	24. William S. Moore.
11. *John B. Storm,*	

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Benjamin T. Eames,	2. James M. Pendleton.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Richard H. Cain, c.	3. Robert B. Elliott, c.
1. Joseph H. Rainey, c.	4. Alexander S. Wallace.
2. Alonzo J. Ransier, c.	

TENNESSEE.

Horace Maynard,	5. Horace H. Harrison,
1. Roderick R. Butler,	6. *Wash. C. Whitthorne,*
2. James M. Thornburgh,	7. W. W. Murray,
3. *David M. Key,*	8. David A. Nunn,
4. *John M. Bright,*	9. Barbour Lewis.

TEXAS.

[Election in progress.]

VERMONT.

1. Charles W. Willard,	3. George W. Hendee.
2. Luke P. Poland,	

VIRGINIA.

1. *Elliott M. Braxton,*	6. *Thomas Whitehead,*
2. James H. Platt,	7. *John T. Harris,*
3. John Ambler Smith,	8. *Eppa Hunton,*
4. William H. H. Stowell,	9. *Reese T. Bowen.*
5. *Alexander M. Davis,*	

WEST VIRGINIA.

[*August election.*]	[*October election.*]
1. *John J. Davis,*	1. *Ben. Wilson.*
2. J. Morrison Hagans,	2. *B. Frank Martin,*
3. *Frank Hereford.*	3. *Frank Hereford.*

WISCONSIN.

1. Charles G. Williams,	5. *Charles A. Eldridge,*
2. Gerry W. Hazelton,	6. Philetus Sawyer,
3. J. Allen Barber,	7. Jeremiah M. Rusk,
4. *Alexander Mitchell,*	8. Alexander S. McDill.

RECAPITULATION.

Whole House, 292. Administration elected, 182; Opposition, 103; yet to be elected, 7.

Meade's Statue of Lincoln.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Oct. 29.

The bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, by Meade, recently completed by the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee, is now awaiting the order of the Monument Committee. As displayed in the narrow confines of their workshop, it is a splendid production, the likeness being perfect, and the finish admirable. Exclusive of the base, the figure is 8 feet and 10 inches high, and weighs 4,550 pounds. It will be put in place upon the monument at the time of the dedication, and the four supplementary groups, representing infantry, cavalry, artillery, and the navy, models of which are soon expected at the works, will be added as they are made. The next work to be produced are the three statues for the Fitchburg monument; the Goddess of Liberty, a 10-foot figure, for the summit of the shaft, with figures of a soldier and sailor, each 8 feet high, to occupy pedestals upon the sides of the monument. The monument, when completed, will be about 30 feet in height, and is expected to be ready for dedication some time next season.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Senators and Representatives Apparently Elected.

THE SENATE.

Senators for Districts 1, 3, 5, etc., will serve two years; for Districts 2, 4, 6, etc., four years.

[Republicans in Roman; Liberals in *Italic*.]

1. Joseph S. Reynolds,	27. Aaron B. Nicholson,
2. Richard S. Thompson,	28. John Casey, of Douglas,
3. *Miles Kehoe,*	29. Michael Donahue,
4. Samuel K. Dow,	30. Jairus C. Sheldon,
5. John J. McGrath,	31. John C. Short,
6. Horace F. Waite,	32. Charles E. Steele,
7. Rollin S. Williamson,	33. Charles Voris,
8. Clark W. Upton,	34. William R. Hundley,
9. John Early,	35. Alexander Starne,
10. Henry Green,	36. *Archibald A. Glenn,*
11. Joseph M. Patterson,	37. *Benjamin F. Greer,*
12. George P. Jacobs,	38. *William R. Archer,*
13. M. B. Castle,	39. William Brown,
14. Eugene Canfield,	40. *Beaty T. Burke,*
15. John H. Daniels,	41. John H. Yager,
16. A. S. Palmer,	42. James H. Sawyer,
17. Elmer Baldwin,	43. *John B. Kay,*
18. James G. Strong,	44. George W. Henry,
19. Lorenzo D. Whiting,	45. *Edwin Harris,*
20. Edward A. Wilcox,	46. *H. S. Plummer,*
21. William H. Shepard,	47. *Francis M. Youngblood,*
22. Patrick H. Sanford,	48. James F. Craig,
23. Benjamin R. Hampton,	49. Wm. H. Underwood,
24. *Benjamin Warren,*	50. *Jesse Ware,*
25. *Samuel P. Cummings,*	51. Charles M. Ferrell.
26. *John S. Lee,*	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Representatives serve two years. Each Senatorial District elects three under the minority plan:

1. *John Lomax,* William Wayman, James B. Bradwell,	27. Eugene S. Whiting, *Laban M. Wood,* Peter J. Hawes, H. H. Snow,
2. Charles G. Wicker, Silas P. Hopkins, *Liberal—in doubt,*	28. *Thomas F. Rogers,* A. E. Stewart, John Cassedy,
3. *Constantine Kann,* *Thomas N. Halpin,* E. J. Cullerton,	29. *Jacob Frick,* Tilman Lane, William T. Moffit,
4. *William H. Condon,* John F. Scanlan, Thomas E. Ferries,	30. *William Park,* John Penfield, C. P. Davis,
5. *Hugh McLaughlin,* William A. Herting, Ingert Olson,	31. *Henri B. Bishop,* Jacob H. Oakwood, Willis G. Pinell,
6. *William C. McClure,* John M. Rountree, George E. Washburne,	32. *V. R. Bridges,* James A. Connolly, John A. Freeland,
7. *Theodore Guenther,* Charles H. Dalton, Henry C. Senne,	33. *Isaac B. Hewes,* *William H. Holcomb,* Benson Wood,
8. *Richard Bishop,* Elisha Gridley, Flavel K. Granger,	34. *E. J. C. Alexander,* *Hiram P. Shumway,* James M. Truitt,
9. Jesse S. Hildrup, Robert J. Cross, Daniel J. Stewart,	35. *Alfred Orendorff,* *Charles H. [illegible],* Shelby M. Cullom,
10. *Frederick Stahl,* Alfred M. Jones, James S. Taggart,	36. *H. H. Moore,* *William W. [illegible],* Nehemiah [illegible],
11. *James E. McPherson,* Dean S. Efner, James Shaw,	37. *Charles Bailey,* *Ira M. Moore,* Joel Benton,
12. *Frederick H. Marsh,* Isaac Rice, Henry D. Dement,	38. *Henry Dresser,* *Stephen G. [illegible],* Melville D. Massie,
13. *Perry A. Armstrong,* Lyman B. Ray, Geo. M. Hollenback,	39. *Jerome B. [illegible],* *John W. [illegible],* John Gordon,
14. *James Harrington,* S. S. Mann, Julius A. Carpenter,	40. *Archie L. [illegible],* *William [illegible],* Jonathan [illegible],
15. *John S. Jessup,* Jabez Harvey, Amos Savage,	41. *Henry [illegible],* Thomas T. Ramey, Anthony [illegible],
16. *Liberal—in doubt,* Millard J. Sheridan, Thomas S. Sawyer,	42. *Fred. [illegible],* Andrew G. Henry, F. A. Lietze,
17. *Geo. W. Armstrong,* Joseph Hart, Louis Souls,	43. *Charles G. Smith,* *Nap. B. Morrison,* Ziba S. Swan,
18. *John P. Middlecoff,* Lucien Bullard, John Pollock,	44. *Robert T. Forth,* *Elbert [illegible],* Isaac N. Jaquess,
19. *Mark R. Dewey,* Joab R. Mulvane, Cyrus Bocock,	45. *C. C. Fletcher,* *S. Flanders,* Thomas J. Golden,
20. *J. Dwight Webber,* Nathaniel Moore, James G. Freeman,	46. *Leonidas Walker,* *Patrick Dolan,* Robert S. Anderson,
21. *Charles Dunham,* Edwin H. Johnston, Wilder W. Warner,	47. *James R. Loomis,* John Newton, S. M. Mitchell,
22. *Andrew J. Streeter,* George P. Graham, J. Smith Chambers,	48. *Austin James,* James H. Watt, Washington Platt,
23. *Alpheus Lewis,* William R. Grant, E. K. Westfall,	49. *Luke H. Hite,* Ernst W. Wilde, John Thomas,
24. *James Stark,* E. E. Lane, David Rankin,	50. *John H. Oberly,* *William A. Lemma,* Matthew J. Inscore,
25. *Stephen Y. Thornton,* *J. Monroe Darnell,* John A. Gray,	51. *E. M. Lowe,* *Newton R. Casey,* J. S. Wyman.
26. *Michael C. Quinn,* *Engelbert Nader,*	

RECAPITULATION.

	Republicans.	Liberals.
Senate	34	[illegible]
House	84	[illegible]
Total	118	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Christina Rossetti is in very bad health.

—A Glasgow firm of iron shipbuilders have just taken a contract for fifteen screw steamers for a French firm.

—Dante's house, in Florence, is disgracefully neglected. The windows are out, the doors off, and little more than the inscription on the door left intact.

—The Prussian Government has resolved to employ henceforth solely American fibre paper for the manufacture of bank notes, such as is used in Washington.

—The vigorous measures instituted by the new President of Police, M. Von Madai, against the spread of prostitution in Berlin, resulted in the arrest of 1,184 prostitutes in the month of September.

—The young French Countess de Montebello gave birth to a son in her carriage, the other day, while returning from a drive in the Bois de Boulogne.

—Bones are now dug up out of the ancient tombs in Egypt, and sent to England for manure. It is therefore not improbable that the bones of a Pharaoh may enrich the hop gardens of Kent, almost realizing Shakespeare's lines, that "Cæsar, dead and turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

—An interesting trait of modern Japan appears in the last mail news. During his visit to Nagasaki, the Mikado waited upon the telegraph operators, with the intention of exchanging courtesies with the crowned heads of Europe. On discovering that even electricity may keep a king waiting longer than he has time to spare, he relinquished the project.

—Army officers who, while in uniform, congratulated M. Gambetta on the political sentiments expressed in his late speech at Grenoble, are to be tried by court-martial.

—Leander used to swim across the Hellespont for love of Hero, and Lord Byron, out of ambition, performed the same feat; and now Lieutenant Moore and Gunner Maloney, of the British sloop-of-war Shearwater, have followed these noble examples, swimming, on the 25th of October, from Abydos to Sestos. The distance is about three miles, but the current lengthens the adventurous swimmer's course to about seven miles. The modern name of the strait is the Dardanelles.

—The value of earth as a disinfectant and deodorizer is well known; and the treatment of ulcerated sores and gangrenous wounds with it is becoming very general. A new application of this system has lately been described, namely, the use of clay for a dressing for the face in bad cases of confluent small pox—dusting it, in fine powder, over the face of the patients as soon as the pustules become fairly developed. This, it is stated, formed a clean, dry, wholesome crust, absorbing the infectious material, cooling it during convalescence, and leaving the underlying skin in its natural and normal state. The painful and persistent itching, which is well known as one of the worst characteristics of the disease, was by this simple means entirely abated. The earth used was fine pipe clay.

A Strike-Curiosity.

Among the curiosities of the literature of strikes in England, the following is, we think, unparalleled. A correspondent says: "A few days ago, two colliers got into a first-class carriage of a train travelling north from Manchester, they being in their working-clothes, and were begrimed with dirt and coal-dust. When the train stopped at the next station, the discomfited occupants of the same compartment called the guard, who demanded the men's tickets. They were immediately produced, first-class, and these gentlemen colliers declared, and rightly enough,—that they would stay where they were; soon after which they pulled out a bottle of champagne, which they proceeded to discuss, boasting that they were on strike, and were receiving a strike allowance of [illegible] a day."

perfect, and the finish admirable. Exclusive of the base, the figure is 8 feet and 10 inches high, and weighs 4,550 pounds. It will be put in place upon the monument at the time of its dedication, and the four supplementary groups representing infantry, cavalry, artillery, and the navy, models of which are soon expected at the works, will be added as they are made. The next work to be produced are the three statues for the Fitchburg monument; the Goddess of Liberty, a 10 foot figure, for the summit of the shaft, with figures of a soldier and sailor, each 8 feet high, to occupy pedestals upon the sides of the monument. The monument, when completed, will be about 30 feet in height, and is expected to be ready for dedication some time next season.

THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Senators and Representatives Apparently Elected.

THE SENATE.

Senators for Districts 1, 3, 5, etc., will serve two years; for Districts 2, 4, 6, etc., four years. [Republicans in Roman; Liberals in *Italic*.]

	Joseph S. Reynolds,	27.	Aaron B. Nicholson,
	Richard S. Thompson,	28.	John Casey, of Downs,
	Miles Kehoe,	29.	Michael Donahue,
	Samuel K. Dow,	30.	Jairus C. Sheldon,
	John J. McGrath,	31.	John C. Short,
	Horace F. Waite,	32.	Charles B. Steele,
	Rollin S. Williamson,	33.	*Charles Voris,*
	Clark W. Upton,	34.	*William B. Hundley,*
	John Early,	35.	*Alexander Starne,*
	Henry Green,	36.	*Archibald A. Glenn,*
	Joseph M. Patterson,	37.	*Benjamin F. Grover,*
	George P. Jacobs,	38.	*William R. Archer,*
	M. B. Castle,	39.	*William Brown,*
	Eugene Canfield,	40.	*Beaty T. Burke,*
	John H. Daniels,	41.	John H. Yager,
	A. S. Palmer,	42.	James H. Sawyer,
	Elmer Baldwin,	43.	*John B. Kagy,*
	James G. Strong,	44.	George W. Henry,
	Lorenzo D. Whiting,	45.	*Edwin Harlin,*
	Edward A. Wilcox,	46.	*H. S. Plummer,*
	William H. Shepard,	47.	*Francis M. Youngblood,*
	Patrick H. Sanford,	48.	James P. Craig,
	Benjamin R. Hampton,	49.	Wm. H. Underwood,
	Benjamin Warren,	50.	*Jesse Ware,*
	Samuel P. Cummings,	51.	Charles M. Ferrell.
	John S. Lee,		

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Representatives serve two years. Each Senatorial District elects three under the minority plan:

	John Lomax,		Eugene S. Webster,
	William Wayman,	27.	*Laban M. Stroud,*
	James B. Bradwell,		Peter J. Howe,
	Charles G. Wicker,		H. H. Snow,
	Silas P. Hopkins,	28.	*Thomas P. Rogers,*
	Liberal—in doubt,		A. E. Stewart,
	Constantine Kann,		John Cassedy,
	Thomas N. Halpin,	29.	*Jacob Frick,*
	E. J. Cullerton.		*Adnan Lane,*
	William H. Condon,		William T. Moffit,
	John F. Scanlan,	30.	*William Park,*
	Thomas E. Ferries,		John Penfield,
	Hugh McLaughlin,		C. P. Davis,
	William A. Herting,	31.	*Henri B. Bishop,*
	Ingert Olson,		Jacob H. Oakwood,
	William C. McClure,		Willis G. Pinnell,
	John M. Rountree,	32.	*F. R. Bridges,*
	George E. Washburne,		James A. Connolly,
	Theodore Guenther,		John A. Freeland,
	Charles H. Dalton,	33.	*Isaac B. Hume,*
	Henry C. Paine,		*William H. McDonald,*
	Richard Bishop,		Benson Wood,
	Elisha Gridley,	34.	*E. J. C. Alexander,*
	Steve K. Granger,		*Hiram P. Shumway,*
	Jesse S. Hildrup,		James M. Truitt,
	Robert J. Cross,	35.	*Alfred Orendorff,*
	Daniel J. Stewart,		*Charles H. Rice,*
	Frederick Stahl,		Shelby M. Cullom,
	Alfred M. Jones,	36.	*H. H. Moore,*
	James S. Taggart,		*William W. Berry,*
	James E. McPherson,		Nehemiah Bushnell,
	Sean S. Efner,	37.	*Charles Bolles,*
	James Shaw,		*Ira M. Moore,*
	Frederick H. Marsh,		Joel Benton,
	Isaac Rice,	38.	*Henry Dresser,*
	Henry D. Dement,		*Stephen G. Lewis,*
	Perry A. Armstrong,		Melville D. Massie,
	Lyman B. Ray,	39.	*Jerome B. Nulton,*
	Geo. M. Hollenback,		*John W. Meacham,*
	James Herrington,		John Gordon,
	L. S. Mann,	40.	*Archie L. Virden,*
	Julius A. Carpenter,		*William Meadows,*
	John S. Jessup,		Jonathan Plowman,
	James Harvey,	41.	*Henry Wetzheimer,*
	James Savage,		Thomas T. Ramey,
	Liberal—in doubt,		Anthony Rock,
	Willard J. Sheridan,	42.	*Fred. Dunckmeyer,*
	Thomas S. Sawyer,		Andrew G. Henry,
	W. Armstrong,		F. A. Lietze,
	Joseph Hart,	43.	*Charles G. Smith,*
	Louis Soule,		*Nap. B. Morrison,*
	John P. Middlecoff,		Ziba S. Swan,
	Lucien Bullard,	44.	*Robert T. Forth,*
	John Pollock,		*Elbert Rowland,*
	Mark R. Dewey,		Isaac N. Jaquess,
	Jacob B. Mulvane,	45.	C. C. Fletcher,
	Cyrus Bocock,		*J. S. Flanders,*
	J. Dwight Webber,		Thomas J. Golden,
	Nathaniel Moore,	46.	*Leonidas Walker,*
	James G. Freeman,		*Patrick Dolan,*
	Charles Dunham,		Robert S. Anderson,
	Edwin H. Johnston,	47.	*James R. Loomis,*
	Alder W. Warner,		*John Newton,*
	Andrew J. Streeter,		S. M. Mitchell,
	George P. Graham,	48.	*Austin James,*
	Smith Chambers,		James R. Watt,
	Alpheus Lewis,		Washington Platt,
	William R. Grant,	49.	*Luke H. Hite,*
	K. Westfall,		Ernst W. Wider,
	James Stark,		John Thomas,
	E. Lane,	50.	*John H. Oberly,*
	David Rankin,		*William A. Lemma,*
	John Y. Thornton,		Matthew J. Inscore,
	Monroe Darnell,	51.	*E. M. Lowe,*
	John A. Gray,		*Newton R. Casey,*
	Michael C. Quinn,		J. S. Wyman.
	Engelbert Nader,		

RECAPITULATION.

	Republicans.	Liberals.
	34	17
	84	69
Total	118	86

MISCELLANEOUS.

Christina Rossetti is in very bad health.

A Glasgow firm of iron shipbuilders have taken a contract for fifteen screw steamers for a French firm.

Dante's house, in Florence, is disgracefully neglected. The windows are out, the doors off, and little more than the inscription on the door is intact.

The Prussian Government has resolved to use henceforth solely American fibre paper in the manufacture of bank notes, such as is used in Washington.

The vigorous measures instituted by the President of Police, M. Von Madai, against the spread of prostitution in Berlin, resulted in the arrest of 1,184 prostitutes in the month of October.

The young French Countess de Montfort gave birth to a son in her carriage, the other day, while returning from a drive in the Bois de Boulogne.

Mummies are now dug up out of the ancient tombs in Egypt, and sent to England for manure. It is therefore not improbable that the bones of Pharaoh may enrich the hop gardens of Kent, thus realizing Shakspeare's lines, that "Cæsar, dead and turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

An interesting trait of modern Japan figures in a recent mail news. During his visit to Nagasaki the Mikado waited upon the telegraph operator with the intention of exchanging civilities with the crowned heads of Europe. On discovering that even electricity may keep a man waiting longer than he has time to spare, he relinquished the project.

Army officers who, while in uniform, condemned M. Gambetta on the political sentiments expressed in his late speech at Grenoble, are to be tried by court-martial.

Leander used to swim across the Hellespont for love of Hero, and Lord Byron, out of ambition, performed the same feat; and now Lieut. Moore and Gunner Maloney, of the British man-of-war Shearwater, have followed these examples, swimming, on the 25th of October, from Abydos to Sestos. The distance is three miles, but the current lengthens the venturous swimmer's course to about four miles. The modern name of the strait is the Dardanelles.

The value of earth as a disinfectant and deodorizer is well known; and the treatment of foul sores and gangrenous wounds with it is getting very general. A new application of the system has lately been described, namely, the use of clay for a dressing for the face in cases of confluent small pox—dusting it, in fine powder, over the face of the patients as soon as the pustules become fairly developed. This, it is said, formed a clean, dry, wholesome scab, kept the infectious material, scaling off, during convalescence, and leaving the underlying skin in its natural and normal state. The irritation and persistent itching, which is well known as one of the worst characteristics of the disease, was by this simple means entirely relieved. The earth used was fine pipe clay.

A Strike-Curiosity.

Among the curiosities of the literature of strikes in England, the following is, we think, unparalleled. A correspondent says: "A few days ago two colliers got into a first-class carriage of a train travelling north from Manchester, and being in their working-clothes, which were begrimed with dirt and coal-dust. When the train stopped at the next station, some of the occupants of the same compartment called the guard, who demanded the men's tickets. They were immediately produced, first-class; these gentlemen colliers insisted, strangely enough, that they would stay where they were; soon after which they pulled out a bottle of champagne, which they proceeded to drink, boasting that they were on strike, and receiving a strike allowance of £1 a day."

OUR EQUINE PATIENTS.

Danger Incurred by Setting the Horses at Work Too Soon.

Absolute Rest and Careful Nursing Necessary to Successful Treatment.

Several Fatal Cases Yesterday—The Oxen Must Be Well Shod.

Suggestions by the Illinois Humane Society.

CHICAGO.

The largely increased number of horses to be seen in the streets yesterday was generally accepted as an indication that the disease is on the wane. This is probably true to a slight extent—that is to say, the cool, clear weather has undoubtedly exercised a favorable effect, and in many cases, where the horses have been well cared for and steadily kept from work, the epidemic has reached its height, and an improved condition of things has set in. Nevertheless, the unusually large number of horses at work yesterday is by no means a favorable indication, for, while it points to a somewhat better state of health, it also plainly tells that people are setting their horses at work too soon. It has been by this time conclusively demonstrated, both in this and other cities, that

ABSOLUTE REST AND CAREFUL NURSING

are necessary to the successful treatment of the disease, and that to work the horse before he has thoroughly recovered produces a dangerous relapse. Owners will save the lives of their stock, and recover their use much sooner, by keeping them stabled until they are perfectly cured. This question was the subject of a conference, yesterday, between the Mayor and Dr. Busch, who seriously considered the propriety of interposing the power of the Police Department to prevent the premature working of horses. They prefer not to take such a step, believing that self-interest alone on the part of the horse-owners should save them the trouble, but they will undoubtedly enforce the Humane act if it should become necessary, and it will become necessary if people do not regulate the matter themselves.

THE NUMBER OF FATAL CASES

yesterday was probably greater than for any day since the epizootic made its appearance, though the number reported at the Board of Health was not so great as on Tuesday. Among those reported were two belonging to the Fire Department, both of lung fever or some similar outgrowth of the prevalent distemper. Six other horses of the Department are seriously sick, and one or two are expected to die. The remainder are about as usual, with a good prospect of improvement, as they feed well and have no work to do. The unusual infrequence of fire-alarms for the past few days has been a godsend to the public, as well as to the horses. The two deaths, yesterday, occurred on the steamers William James and No. 10. The other reported deaths were at No. 12 Clybourne avenue, No. 637 North Clark street, No. 259 North Franklin street, and Hubbard street west of Noble street. There were two deaths at the stable of the United States Express Company, but in one case, at least, epizootic was not the cause. Robert Law lost two horses yesterday. Twenty are sick. It is believed that many other deaths occurred which were not reported, as a gentleman coming in from the Stock Yards saw four horse carcasses being carted away from the city. In a majority of cases the fatality can be directly traced to working the horses too soon.

AS A RULE,

the horses throughout the city yesterday showed a decided improvement, though there were a few exceptions, mainly confined to localities first reached by the disease. At Parmelee's barn the horses were all feeling remarkably well, eating three meals a day, and acting frisky and in good spirits. This only served to strengthen Mr. Parmelee in the determination to suspend work, save in case of a few teams not materially affected as yet, until the recovery is complete and entire. He is still attending to the transfer of baggage from train to train, and from the hotels to the depots, but is hauling no passengers whatever, excepting that women and children are permitted to ride on the baggage wagons. A few teams have been employed in this work, but their places will be supplied with oxen as fast as they can be procured.

The American Express Company were using two or three horses in their single delivery wagons yesterday, but the United States and Adams Companies were using oxen altogether, so were also J. V. Farwell & Co., though many are working a few horses on light jobs.

REPORTS FROM THE STABLES.

At the Stock Yards the trotting and running horses are all down with the episootic, and the trainers have their hands full in caring for their valuable pets. At the various street car stables there was no material change to note, excepting that many of the horses had reached the height of the disease, and were in a fair way to mend. It seemed to be the prevailing opinion among the officers of the different lines that it will be at least ten days before the street cars commence running again, and they also anticipate serious trouble during the winter in procuring sound, serviceable, strong horses, as they do not look for the total disappearance of the disease for months to come. The North Side Company is doing splendid work with its steam dummies, running the larger and more powerful one hourly with four cars from Michigan street to the city limits, and thence connecting with the Graceland dummy as formerly. Here a suggestion to the patrons of the North Side Line: It is impossible for the dummy to haul more than four cars, each containing sixty people, at a speed of six miles per hour. This capacity is approximately sufficient during the day, but is fearfully inadequate at 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening. Now if business men residing on the North Side would arrange to take the 4 and 5 o'clock trains, the pressure on the last train at 6 o'clock would be greatly relieved, and a much larger number of people could be accommodated. This plan ought to be pursued as far as practicable during the present scarcity of transportation.

OWNERS OF OX TEAMS

should not need to be told that these animals cannot be used on our pavements without being well shod. We noticed numerous teams at work in the streets yesterday unshod, and a few days would inevitably render them unserviceable. This introduces a new feature of blacksmithing here, for it is said there are no ox frames in the city. Country readers need not be told that the ox has to be slung and fastened before shoeing can be done. Several parties are busily preparing to meet this new demand. In some of the shops yesterday the oxen were shod and vulcanized in this posture. But they must not be used without shoes, and all who neglect the suggestion will find it to their cost.

THE STEAM SUBURBAN TRAINS

of the South Side did a very large business yesterday, and ran crowded full at certain hours. Everybody was out, and it was a noticeable sight to observe the rush to the Rock Island and the Michigan Southern trains. When the great depot is done on Van Buren street it is not difficult to believe that very many dwellers below Twenty-second street not immediately on the Lake Shore, will make the comfortable steam cars their favorite means of communication with the city.

THE COAL YARDS

and their patrons are severally at their wits end in the lack of hauling facilities. At some of the yards of the South Side yesterday, Illinois coal might be quoted 35 cents per hundred for lots not less in amount than $1, free on board wheelbarrows, buyer to do the wheeling. There is an active inquiry for wheelbarrows and push-carts. Now is the time for the enterprising genius who failed in introduction of the hand-cart business, to revive his scheme and receive the thanks of the community.

A HINT FROM THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We regret the necessity for calling attention of your readers to the fact that a very large majority of the horses now on the streets working, are totally unfit for service, and each block travelled increases their risk. That great mortality must follow the unwarranted use of a horse before he is free from this malady, admits of no doubt or argument. We beg that all citizens will refrain from working their animals while they cough, giving every moral support to humane efforts for relief, and they may rest assured that it will facilitate an early use, without restriction, of the horse. Respectfully, WM. H. SHARP, Secretary. JAMES L. BROWNING, Agent Illinois Humane Society. CHICAGO, Nov. 6.

To Owners of Ox-Teams and Drivers:

The great demand for ox-teams has brought a good many young animals into market, which have never been broken or accustomed to heavy work. Owners, as well as drivers of such teams, will, therefore, do simply an act of humanity, if they would not over-tax the animal's strength by overloading the wagons, and also have the neck-yokes well fitted. Several teams have been seen where the neck-yoke was so tight as to choke the animal, the inexperienced driver neither understanding how to remedy it, nor how to manage his team. A load proportionate to the strength of the animal and an experienced driver will benefit, in the end, both owner and driver, and prevent otherwise following inconveniences.

DR. CHARLES W. ZAREMBA,
Illinois Humane Society.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Derrick Accident.

A derrick accident, happily unattended by fatal consequences, occurred at the Union National Bank Building, corner of Washington and La Salle streets, about 5 o'clock last evening. One of the columns weighing about two tons was being hoisted by means of a derrick braced against a partition wall on the top of the building. Men were working on the wall when it gave way, causing the derrick to upset and precipitating the men every way. Ben Beeder, living on Prairie avenue, was cut severely in the head and had his arm bruised, and William Fitzgerald, of No. 255 Wood street, was hurt in the back; John Bosquie, of 161 Division street, had his hand badly cut, and two others were slightly injured. It is not likely that any of the cases will prove fatal. The column fell, breaking in two, and damaging the sidewalk. Fortunately, no one was under it.

Everything.

The Cambrian Literary Society was organized on Tuesday evening by the Welshmen of Chicago.

Another new hotel, this time a suburban one, on the Lake shore, south of Twenty-second street, is being designed by W. W. Boyington for resident parties.

J. H. Clinton, a sneak-thief, was arrested last evening by Officer Pernoid, of the Madison Street Station, while in the act of stealing an overcoat from in front of a West Side clothing store.

A double-page engraving of the proposed Crystal Palace and Exposition Grounds at the Stock Yards, from the plans of W. W. Boyington, is being prepared for the *Land Owner* for December.

Captain Gund, at the Dearborn Street Police Station, has in his possession two pocketbooks and two express and railroad receipt books, which were picked up in the North Division by some of his men yesterday. The owners can have them by calling at the Station and proving property.

"Nasby," the bad speller of Toledo, will tell all about "Hannah Jane," a Western girl of whom he makes fun, on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the Star Lecture management. On Tuesday evening Miss Emily Faithfull, from England, will make her first appearance in Chicago.

Matthew Donoghue, an employee of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, was run over by a train of cars between Stewart avenue and Canal street at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. His right arm was broken in several places, and had to be amputated. He resides at No. 105 West Twelfth street.

"There will be a meeting of the Ætna Base Ball Club, this evening, at No. 13 North Jefferson street, for the distribution of tickets." Such is the text of a brief communication from the Secretary of the organization. The public pines to know what the tickets are for,—whether soup, or a ball, is the object of the distribution.

The stampede from the Lake Shore Park has been a general one, and nearly all the emergency tenants are in new quarters, and the shanties have most of them disappeared. Next year the park will be filled and levelled, and it is not believed that the Chinese landscape making will be again attempted. Lake and mountain effects, with a few yards of earth and a few gallons of water, are more expensive than expedient.

The Alumni of Amherst College will recall reminiscences of their alma mater and have a merry time in the shape of a banquet, to be given soon at the Sherman House. This is the largest Alumni Association in the West, and the anniversary celebration will undoubtedly call out a large attendance. The Association will soon establish elegant quarters somewhere on Wabash avenue.

At half-past 10 o'clock on Tuesday night Officers Crogan and Traynor, who were on duty at the polls in Healey Hall, Bridgeport, were called upon to quell a disturbance, and eject a numerous party of roughs. In the attempt Crogan was severely wounded in the hand with a chair. Both officers would have been badly beaten had it not been for the timely arrival of reinforcements, with the aid of which several arrests were made. The rowdies were suitably fined by Justice Banyon, yesterday.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river, near Madison street bridge, at half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and was removed to the Morgue, where it now awaits identification. The remains are those of a man apparently about 40 years of age, having a dark complexion and a heavy brown beard. Deceased was about six feet in height, weighed about two hundred pounds, and was dressed in a short, black coat, brown vest, striped pantaloons, and army shoes. The body was in the river probably ten days.

About twenty West Side citizens received compensation for the absence of gas in the streets yesterday. An omnibus of the "Independent Line," bearing the familiar legend "West Madison Street," ran from State to Robey street, yesterday afternoon, fare 10 cents. About 450 people looked at the inside, and regretted that it was crowded. About 325 looked at the horses, and thought they might be compelled to walk after all. One old lady thought it was cruelty to drive horses at present, sick or well. The twenty passengers had the best of it.

Rafferty and Periest, the murderers, were granted new trials yesterday by the Supreme Court because the Court below refused a change of venue. The entire Bench concurred and a majority held that evidence relative to the intoxication of Rafferty at the time the murder was committed should not have been excluded on his trial. Gregori Peri was not so fortunate, his sentence being affirmed, the execution to take place Dec. 26. Chief Justice Lawrence and Justices McAllister and Scott, dissented on the ground of error in one of the instructions given by the People.

John Smidt, the young man who was stabbed by Joseph Turen in a saloon on Hawthorne avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, under the circumstances mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is likely to recover. His assailant was arrigned before Justice Kauffman yesterday afternoon, and remanded to jail for ten days without bail, to await the result of Smidt's injuries. In the event of the latter's recovery, it is more than likely that Turen will not be prosecuted, as the parties have always been, and are still, the best of friends. At least both so asserted yesterday.

An accident, which narrowly fell short of being terribly serious, occurred yesterday afternoon in the matinee performance of the "Black Crook" at the Academy of Music. In the transformation scene in the last act, Miss Flora Newton, who takes the part of *Amina*, brought her long bridal veil in contact with a gas jet, when the gauzy texture took fire, and in an instant the flame flashed up to her neck. Quick as thought, Mr. Blaisdell, who stood at her side in the tableau, tore off his coat and wrapped it around the flame, subduing it at once. Miss Newton's neck was painfully scorched, and her hair was considerably singed, but beyond this, and a fearful fright, no damage resulted. The lady will appear as usual in the cast this evening.

A Committee has been appointed by the Danish Lutheran Church of this city to secure a permanent place of worship. They have already leased two lots and raised $650, but most of their members are in poor circumstances and can contribute little or nothing more. To supply the deficiency and to carry out successfully the good work they have begun, aid is solicited from their Christian brethren. The church numbers eighty members, with a hopeful prospect of increase. A minister of the Gospel from Denmark is expected to take charge of the congregation in a few months. In the meantime contributions will be gratefully received by Mr. Moody, care of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Bauer's New Improved Organs.

The finest parlor organs, and the largest stock of those instruments, are kept constantly on hand at the store of Julius Bauer & Co., Nos. 300 and 298 Wabash avenue.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

On and after Monday, Nov. 4, an accommodation train will be run between Harrison street depot and Thirty-ninth street, as follows: Leaving Harrison street at 7 o'clock a. m., and once an hour thereafter until 7 o'clock p. m.; returning, will leave Thirty-ninth street at 6:30 a. m., and once every hour thereafter. These trains will stop at all road crossings. Fare, 10 cents.

HUGH RIDDLE,
General Superintendent.
A. M. SMITH,
General Passenger Agent.

INSURANCE.

The Assignee of the Equitable Enters Suit Against Fifty-two Supposed Stockholders of the Company.

Are the Creditors of the State Insurance Company to Get $300,000, or Be Satisfied with $157,000?

The assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company, believing that he has at last obtained a tolerably reliable idea as to the names of the stockholders of the company, yesterday entered fifty-two suits against the supposed stockholders, as given below, representing a capital of $256,000. In the bill, the assignee sets forth that the books, papers and stock notes of the company were destroyed by fire; that the holders are believed to have paid twenty per cent in cash, leaving eighty per cent unpaid; that a dividend of thirty per cent has been declared, which was indorsed on the back of said stock-notes, in part payment thereof; that these stock-notes form an important part of the assets of company; that no call or assessment has ever been made on them; and that the whole of the assets, including these stock notes, will fall short of the debts that have already been proved against the Company. Petitioner prays that each stockholder named may be interrogated as to the amount of stock he held, the amount received in dividends, and the amount remaining due thereon, and that the balance, whatever it may be, be declared the property of the Company. The following are the suits, as entered in the United States District Court, yesterday: James Long, assignee of the Equitable Insurance Company, of Chicago, and the following defendants; a bill to interrogate the defendants as to the amount of stock owned by them, and the balance due on such stock, and to require payment of such balance, viz.: John B. Doane, $2,000; Edward Mendel, $2,000; Jabez K. Botsford, $5,000; Eldridge G. Hall, $5,000; Wiley M. Egan, $5,000; J. S. Sharp, $5,000; John M. Clark, $5,000; George M. Howe, $5,000; J. F. Gillett, $5,000; W. L. Satterlee, $5,000; Isaac Marks, $5,000; Oscar W. Barrett, $2,000; George C. Clark, $5,000; Munn & Scott, $25,000; A. J. Marble, $5,000; P. P. Matthews, $5,000; Edwin Burnham, $5,000; A. E. Kent, $5,000; James H. Bowen, $5,000; Chauncey T. Bowen, $5,000; Sidney P. Walker, $3,000; W. T. Allen, $5,000; James Van Etta, $5,000; Nelson Tuttle, $3,000; Cyrus Bentley, $5,000; Harlee W. Wetherell, $5,000; George S. Bowen, $5,000; A. D. Titsworth, $5,000; Osborn R. Keith, $5,000; S. A. Kent, $5,000; Wm. F. Coolbaugh, $3,000; Frederick Tuttle, $3,000; Stephen P. Lunt, $5,000; Daniel B. Shipman, $2,000; George E. Purington, $2,000; Charles R. Scranton, $2,000; H. A. Towner, $5,000; William L. Grey, $5,000; Edson Keith, $5,000; Eldridge G. Keith, $5,000; Ralph Isham, $5,000; H. E. Seelye, $5,000; George M. Kimbark, $5,000; William R. Gould, $5,000; Leroy Church, $5,000; Frederick Crumbaugh, $5,000; Seneca D. Kimbark, $5,000; R. K. Bruce, $10,000; Levi Z. Leiter, $5,000; Marshall Field, $5,000; Jonathan Y. Scammon, $6,000, and James K. Dole, $5,000. Hoyne, Horton & Hoyne, attorneys.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Judge Drummond delivered his opinion, yesterday morning, on the revisory petion of King, Hale, and others. The case presented itself in the following shape: About a month ago, a rule was pending in the District Court against G. C. Smith, Treasurer of the State Insurance Company, requiring him to show cause why he should not pay over some 300,000 and odd dollars to the assignee, for the use of the creditors; the rule was discharged by the District Court, on a settlement made by the assignee with said Smith, by which the sum of $157,000 only was paid over, without the consent of the petitioners or their attorneys. From this action of the District Court, in discharging said rule, petitioners dissented; they filed a revisory petition in the Circuit Court, praying that the action of the assignee, in entering into the compromise, and the action of the District Court, in discharging the rule in the terms of the compromise, be set aside, and the rule reinstated. To this the respondent, George C. Smith, replied, among other things, that the auditors had no standing in the Court, the assignee being the only legal representative of the estate, and yesterday Judge Drummond decided. His Honor said that the auditors have a right to intervene, that they have a rightful standing in both Courts, and that the rule be reinstated in accordance with the prayer of the petition. The Court was further understood to have said that the balance of the money would have to be paid into Court, or a satisfactory bond be given for the same.

FINAL ACCOUNT.

The final account of Horace A. Hurlbut, Receiver of the State Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, was yesterday approved on the Chancery side of the Circuit Court. The Receiver states that he has on hand a balance of $15,379.62, consisting of balance as per previous report ($15,634.62) less paid Hitchcock, Dupee & Evarts, solicitors' fees, and costs of Court, and he asks permission to transfer the same to the assignee, which is granted.

Estates in the Moon.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Times.

Caleb Williamson, of this city, Major J. H. Campbell, H. J. Mason, and William Davenport, of Lansingburg, and probably other parties, have received letters from England and Scotland to the effect that relatives there had died, and left them immense fortunes,—in the cases of the two former $1,500,000 each. These letters are all signed, we believe, by "D. D. T. Benedict, Foreign Claim Agent," and are simply printed circulars, with the names and the amounts of the legacies written in, so that it is evident Benedict does a large business in this line. Further information will be given if the parties apply for it by letter. Of course, the next demand of Mr. Benedict will be for a retainer to engage his services, and after that is secured it is more than likely the parties to whom he has written will never hear from him again. It is plain enough to be seen that Benedict is a sharper, but in writing to the persons named above he picked out just the worst material for making dupes of he could find in the stray copy of the Troy Directory he had obtained from some source. Legacies of $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 are not lying around loose in England or anywhere else, and not one in 500 of these inheritances abroad ever amount to anything. We see by the *Saratogian* that twenty-three years ago John Jones died in Wales, leaving a large amount of property to his heirs, who are mostly living in Clifton Park and Halfmoon, in Saratoga County. They are now making efforts to secure it. It amounts to $150,000 each. An agent has gone over to try and secure it. We hope he will get it.

Charity at Home Defeated.

London Correspondence of the New York Evening Mail.

The death of a good woman, the Countess of Shaftesbury (wife of the pious Whig Peer who pays so much attention to the working classes and is generally on the wrong side of great political questions) reminds me of a story which used to be told in London some years ago, to illustrate at once her kindness and her simplicity. She had read something about the small pay and the hard lives of the ballet-girls at the principal London theatres, and she felt a longing to defend them and try to improve their condition. She resolved to have a friendly gathering of ballet-girls at her own house and talk the matter over. Accordingly she commissioned a gentleman to have invitations conveyed in her name to a number of representative *coryphees* for an early tea at her house. The gentleman was amazed, but executed his commission. The Countess had a neat little tea prepared with currant buns and marmalade, and all that sort of thing, for the fair girls with a few shillings a week wages, whom she expected to see in cotton gloves and shabby garments. Alas, the ladies drove up to the door in well-appointed broughams, dressed in trailing silks, fluttering their lace 'kerchiefs and flashing their diamonds! Consternation—tableau—utter breakdown of the whole charitable scheme! It is said that the poor Countess never could understand how such pay could support such finery.

The Negotiable Value of the Gospel at Hog Creek.

Ministerial remuneration in the early days of the Great West was on the worldly basis of all other matters. As an illustration, there is the case of Rev. Jacob Patch, years ago of Northern Indiana. No purer, simpler-minded man than he. Thoroughly educated in literary and theological colleges under New England influences, he soon adapted himself to his new work of aiding in Christianizing the West. After a few years' residence in the land of prairie and forest, he began the building of a house for himself. His way of paying for shingles might be new to Mr. Beecher, but was too true with our pioneer clergy. The good people near the Hog Creek school-house (a true name), having a shingle-machine, and using its products for their legal currency, and desiring the services of Mr. P., contracted with him to have him deliver them a certain number of sermons, at the price of a bunch (1,000) of shingles for a sermon. The preaching and shingles were respectfully furnished, to the mutual satisfaction of the high contracting parties. In completing the house, half a bunch extra was required. In delivering his farewell sermon, after relating the good that had been done, and speaking of their pleasant relations as pastor and people, he alluded to their contract, and gave an account which showed the balance of one-half bunch in their favor, unpaid for. "And now, my dear brothers and sisters," said he, "I am not owing you for enough shingles to come to a sermon, but, Providence permitting, I will come over to you at an early day and hold a prayer-meeting." And he did. The currency for *change* was satisfactory.

PRUSSIAN PHYSIQUE.

The Men of the Empire, Past and Present.

Berlin (Oct. 8) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

In a leading article that recently appeared in your columns, it was justly observed that, despite the fondness for and aptitude in athletic sports characterizing the English people, Britons of the present generation cannot boast of greater size, width, weight, and endurance than were attained by their forefathers. This statement, which I have no doubt is well founded, suggested to me an inquiry with respect to the actual state of physical standards in Prussia as compared with their conditions half a century ago, shortly after the conclusion of the War of Emancipation, which left Germany impoverished and enfeebled, though victorious. The few trustworthy data I have been able to glean upon this subject may not be without interest for your readers. Nothing strikes a foreigner, especially if he be a military man, so forcible upon entering Prussia, either from France or Belgium, as the size of the soldiers compared with that of the dapper but under-sized legionaries he has encountered in the last-named countries. The Prussian liner is not only a taller fellow than the French or Belgian *pioupiou*, but he is stouter, heavier, and stronger than either. On an average, five Prussian liners weigh as much as six French *lignards*; this fact was satisfactorily established during the last war, when the presence of some 300,000 French soldiers in Germany enabled military ethnologists to ascertain with considerable accuracy the main difference in the physical materials of which the hostile armies were composed. The eleven-stone man may be said to predominate throughout the Prussian army, putting the Guards' corps out of the question; and in one or two of the provincial corps—as, for instance, the Second (Pomeranian), the Brandenburgh, and Westphalian Corps—unless I am much mistaken, there are often as many twelve-stone as ten-stone men. The Infantry of the Guard and Guard Landwehr presents a body of men numbering between 40,000 and 50,000, whose average height is 5 feet 9¾ inches, and weight 11 stone 8 pounds. From 6,000 to 7,000 of these range from 6 feet to 6 feet 6 inches in height. All the Cuirassiers—there are fifteen or sixteen regiments of them, if I remember aright—are huge fellows, those of the Guard being giants in size, breadth, and strength, riding nearly 21 stone with their accoutrements, &c. The Foot Artillery is composed of picked men, ranging between 5 feet eight inches and six feet high. Even in the Polish and East Prussian Infantry regiments, recruited in districts the well-being of which stands at a much lower average than that of the other Prussian provinces (I have been assured on indisputable authority that a large proportion of the annual contingent from Prussian Poland, Lithuania and the barren lands on the Russian frontier, consists of youths who have never tasted meat or wine until they joined the ranks of the army,) a man standing under five feet five inches in his regimental boots is a rare and exceptional sight.

And in this country above all others, the army and the male population are convertible terms. The army is more than the pick of the nation—it is the nation itself. All the male adults of Prussia, save cripples, dwarfs, or those afflicted by constitutional debilities, have been, are, or will be soldiers. Youths are, as it were, taken bodily out of the way of temptation at the most dangerous period of their lives, when their passions are at a maximum and their judgment at a minimum, and sequestered from the world for nearly three years, during which their muscles are developed, and their intelligence supplied with the means of development. They are taught to practice an absolute and blind obedience; they are fed wholesomely and sufficiently, but in such sort as to render them comparatively indifferent to good cheer; they are made to work harder than they would have had to labor at any calling whatsoever in private life; their morals are looked after with extreme strictness, and when they have completed their term of service, if they manifest no desire to "capitulate" or re-enlist, they are dismissed to their respective civil avocations, as a rule, in high health, bodily and mental, well set up, hard and tough, sound in wind and limb, with habits of order, sobriety, and economy, and in every respect better men than they would have been had they spent the three years in question at the plow, the forge, or the desk. The large majority of these *emancipes* return to the grooves from which their summons to the Prussian standards plucked them in their 21st year, and, as soon as they had recovered the ground lost to them during their absence, marry and beget large vigorous children. This is the country *par excellence* for early marriages and large families—of course I mean among the lower classes. The throngs of sturdy, hardy children pervading the streets of Prussian towns and villages would cause a disciple of Malthus to shudder with horror and disgust at every step he took in localities so philoprogenitively defiant of his principles. These riotous and masterful youngsters are, in a great measure, the practical results of the general military service system. Generation upon generation of them, for the last sixty years, have been making their appearance upon this worldly stage, each a trifle bigger or stronger than its predecessor—a very trifle, possibly, but still something. And so it is that the army measures have waxed and increased since 1813, until they have reached dimensions that, could the Prussian hosts of the *Befreiungskrieg* be summoned from their rest and paraded for inspection by the side of the present army, would astonish those veterans very considerably. The uniforms of the 1872 levies would hang like draperies on the limbs of Blucher's "babes" and Lutzow's Wild Huntsmen; and the sinewy young troops that invaded France a couple of years ago could not get into the breeches and tunics of the heroes who struggled against Napoleon's legions at Ligny and Gemappes. Judging from the data I have been able to get at, I should say that the average Prussian adult of 1872 is three inches bigger round the chest and two inches taller than was his grandfather or great-grandfather in 1822. Nor must this be attributed to an incremen in general *bien-etre*; for that has been also the case, and to a greater extent in Great Britain, and yet it appears—*vide* your leader—to be admitted that Great Britons are not larger or stronger men than their progenitors. No; it is not because the Prussians of nowadays eat more meat, drink more wine and beer, and work fewer hours daily than did those other Prussians with whom our troops fought side by side in Belgian plains and forests, that their stature and girth have increased, while ours have remained "as they were;" it is because half a century or more of compulsory military service has coerced Prussian men, from father to son, into improving the condition of their bodies, with the limited object, truly, of attaining the highest possible degree of fighting power, but also with the magnificent effect of ameliorating in an extraordinary measure the physical force of a whole nation. Moreover, the Prussians, as a people, have enjoyed the inestimable advantage of poverty. They have been more sober, more chaste, more thrifty, more inured to privations, harder worked than any other great European people—not because they are of their nature paragons of the virtues, far from it, but because hard necessity has been their master, as well as the shrewd, sagacious Hohenzollern. Wealth brings with it comforts and luxuries, and is followed hard at heel by degeneration. It makes life easier and happier, and, like the pursuit of the arts, softens the manners. Thirty years of almost unexampled prosperity delivered great France, courageous but impotent, into the hands of her foes, whose bodies and souls had been tempered the while to the hardness of steel by poverty, hard work, and frugality. And yet who—not by reason of either nationality—does not prefer a Frenchman to a Prussian as a companion? For poverty does not make people amiable, nor, to tell truth, does hard work, while there is but a step from thriftiness to meanness; and amenity of feeling, courtesy of demeanor, even common civility, are unfortunately incompatible with the mental and physical habits inculcated in a people by a military regime like that which obtains in Germany at the present day. In a word, nations have to choose, as matters stand, between improving their bodies and improving their manners. Prussia made her choice long ago; she has widened and deepened her chest, added considerably to her stature, put on an astonishing amount of muscle, and hardened her frame to every sort of trial, effort, and exposure; consequently, she has doubled up, humiliated, and mulcted her more wealthy, easy-going, and amiable neighbors. She is at the top of the tree; everybody is afraid of her. People do not, of course, experience any extravagant degree of affection for those of whom they stand in grievous bodily fear. So she is not loved—at least, not much. But what does that matter to her? She is Sir Oracle; and when she opens her mouth all men punctually hold their peace. But she has got suddenly rich, and it may be that her Spartan virtues will melt away under a shower of gold. Her military system has made her what she is, and nothing but prosperity can unmake her military system. As far as English physical modifications are concerned, I must leave your readers to draw their own inferences from the facts detailed above.

MOAB.

The Expedition for Its Exploration.

From the London Mail.

Among several papers of interest which were read before the British Association at Brighton, there was one by the Rev. Dr. Tristram, F. R. S., containing an account of the results of the expedition for the exploration of Moab, which owed its origin to the Committee of the Geographical Section.

The direct line of country between Heshbon and Petra has been traversed and described by some half a dozen travellers within a century, but east and west of this nothing was known prior to Dr. Tristram's visit. Names hitherto scattered broadcast over the map of Moab, at the suggestion of Arabs pointing from a distance were identified and kept, others were corrected or erased, and some added. Making Umm Rasas their headquarters, and working from it as a centre, the diminished party first struck virgin ground on the 17th of February. The Pilgrim road from Damascus to Mecca was encountered some twelve miles further east than it was supposed to run, and was found to form a striking feature on the level and otherwise unbroken plain. For some fifty yards in breadth parallel furrows run in perfectly straight lines, the result of the tramp, year after year, of continuous files of camels and men.

Ziza, mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary as the station of a squadron of cavalry, became another centre for exploration, and from here was made a most important and remarkable discovery. The ruins of a magnificent palace, far more perfect than anything of so early a date hitherto discovered in Moab, were found on the borders of the desert, east-southeast of Heshbon, and furnish a new problem for antiquaries at home. A quadrangle of freestone incloses a palace of brick; the quadrangle measures 170 yards on every side, and is furnished with semi-circular bastions. On either side of the only entrance is a *facade* of carved work, 180 feet in length and 17 feet in height. Animals, birds, flowers, fruit, and even men are chiselled with great thoroughness of work and delicacy of touch, and the whole is in a marvellous state of preservation. The vaulted roofs of eight of the chambers of the palace yet remain, and the plan and details have led Mr. Ferguson to conjecture that the Persian conqueror Chosroes was the founder. Sir Henry Rawlinson questioned the soundness of this opinion, on the ground that a military invader who merely crossed this tract on his way to Egypt would not have had sufficient hold upon the country to attempt such a work. Be this as it may, the date of the building must be somewhere about A. D. 600. The Arabic name, "Umm Shittah," gives no clue to the history of the place.

To the west of the pilgrim road already mentioned, the gorge of the Kallirhoe, the site of the hot baths where Herod the Great sought to obtain a cure, was thoroughly explored. This gorge was not unknown before, but Makaur, which from its modern name and from the resemblance of its position to the description given by Josephus must also certainly be Machærus, was reached for the first time. Other travellers have seen it from a distance, or, more probably, have had the direction of its site pointed out to them, and have then marked it erroneously on their maps; but Dr. Tristram is the first who in modern times has stood upon the spot where John the Baptist suffered imprisonment and death. The names and details of other ruined towns are far too numerous to be given, but, as Mr. Stanford afterwards expressed it, Dr. Tristram's report "perfectly bristled" with new facts, most of which could only be conveyed clearly by the aid of plans and illustrations. We may mention, however, that a remarkable addition to our knowledge of the Dead Sea was one of the fruits of the expedition. Neither the American explorers under Lynch nor the French under the Duc de Luynes, though both parties had boats, seem to have observed the great dissimilarity between the Judæan and the Moabite shore of this salt lake of the East. The western shore is well known to be a desert of glaring marl, almost entirely destitute of vegetation of any kind. It now appears that the eastern shore, owing to a different geological formation and a comparatively abundant supply of water, is not only covered with small plants and studded by deciduous trees, but has towards its northern extremity palms growing luxuriantly in the clefts of the rocks overhanging the sea itself, and climbing far up the mountains.

Singular Controversy.

A singular controversy has occurred at Constantinople, according to the *Athenæum*. The Government have determined that instruction in the Imperial School of Medicine shall be given in Turkish, and have removed all the professors who cannot speak the National language. Of course, this has occasioned an outcry on the part of those French-speaking professors who have spent many years in the country and have not chosen to acquire its language. The Turks say they started their school as a National school and not as a foreign one; that the pupils receive inadequate instruction from its being conveyed in a foreign language; and that they have not been supplied, as they expected, with manuals in Turkish. The authorities have, therefore, determined to run the risk of the change, and attempt to get for this school, as for others, books and teaching in the vernacular. They maintain that, as medicine has for years been taught in Arabic, it can be taught in Turkish.

Horse Disease at Cleveland.

We clip the following from the Cleveland *Herald*, where the remedy is being largely used with the best results:

OFFICE OF THE EAST CLEVELAND ST. RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 4, 1872.

We are using Ferguson's Wonderful Oil upon the horses in our stables, sick with the horse disease. We commenced with our horses as soon as they were taken, by applying the oil to their throats and necks, rubbing in well as directed. We found that it relieves the soreness and inflammation of the throat, and loosens the cough. Our horses began to improve almost immediately after the application of the oil. I must say that it gives relief sooner than any medicine I have seen used for this disease. We have about 140 horses in our barns, nearly all sick, and have used nothing else upon them but Ferguson's Wonderful Oil, and every horse is rapidly improving. I can confidently recommend it as a valuable medicine for this disease.

E. DUTY, Supt.

Avery Bros., whose livery stable is on State street, Chicago, considered as among our best horsemen, say it works like a charm.

Sold by druggists everywhere; wholesale by Fuller & Fuller, E. Burnham & Son, Chicago, and C. E. Webb & Bro., Jackson, Mich.

—The United Kingdom savings' banks report, just published, is almost startling. In England alone the deposits amounted at the end of the year to the enormous sum of $155,000,000, which shows an average of more than $7 per head for the entire population. In the whole United Kingdom the amount of such deposits exceeds $285,000,000, not counting the sums deposited with the numerous friendly societies and similar associations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Money active but easy at 5@7 per cent.

Sterling quiet and steady at 108¾@109¾.

Gold opened weak, declined to 111¾, advanced to 112¾ on the decline of American securities in London and unauthorized rumors of an advance in the rate of discount at the Bank of England to-morrow, closing at 112¾@112⅞. Cash gold was comparatively easy, and, after being worth as high as ¼ per cent for use, declined to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $117,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $258,000.

Governments declined ⅛ on the fall in London, but closed firmer, the advance in gold more than neutralizing the London decline.

The Treasury accepted only $428,400, out of bids of over a million, at 111 37-100@111 87-100.

State bonds firmer, but dull.

The stock market was irregular, on a limited business. Early in the day prices fell ¾@1½ per cent, Wabash falling from 73¾ to 72¼, Pacific Mail from 94¾ to 93⅞, Northwestern common from 83¾ to 82¾, and Western Union from 79¾ to 78¾. After meridian the market improved, and the decline in most of the shares was recovered. In the afternoon, the market was heavy, on vague rumors from London, and prices declined ½@1½ per cent, chiefly in Pacific Mail, Northwestern, Ohios, Erie, Western Union, C., C. & I. C., and Union Pacific. The market closed dull and steady.

Sterling, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	116¾	Coupons, '67	114¾
5-20s of '62	111¾	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	111¾	New 5s	109¾
Coupons, '65	112	10-40s	108¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	114	Currency 6s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	74	North Carolinas, old	33¾
Tennessees, new	74	North Carolinas, new	21
Virginias, new	52		

STOCKS.

Canton	105	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel	79¾	Wabash	73¾
Quicksilver	47	Wabash pfd	89
Adams Express	94¾	Fort Wayne	95¾
Wells Fargo	87¾	Terre Haute	15
American Express	71¾	Terre Haute pfd	49
United States Ex	78¾	Chicago & Alton	112¾
Pacific Mail	94¾	C. & A. pfd	114
New York Central	95¾	O. & M.	47¾
Erie	58¾	C., C. & C.	93
Erie pfd	74	C. B. & Q.	132
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	93¾
Harlem pfd	124	Indiana Central	35¾
Michigan Central	114¾	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	89¾	Un. Pacific stocks	38¾
Northwestern	82¾	U. P. bonds	88
N. W. pfd	87¾	Cen. Pacific bonds	99¾
Rock Island	110¾	Del., Lac & W.	99¾
N. J. Cen	102¾	B., H. & Erie	8¾
Bull. Pa	88¾		

Foreign Markets.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Rentes, 53f 77c.

LONDON, Nov. 6—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 92⅛; account, 92⅛; 5-20s of '65, 91¾; 5-20s of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 88; new 5s, 89; Erie, 45⅝.

Turpentine, 38s 6d@40s.

Next Saturday, the anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales, the Stock Exchange will be closed.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 9⅞d; Orleans 10⅛@10¼d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull; red winter wheat, 11s 6d@11s 9d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 9d. Cheese, 65s. Short ribs, 37s 6d.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Business is exceedingly quiet in all departments, as the election excitement has not yet sufficiently subsided to render operations practicable. The prospect of an early revival of trade is currently entertained. In the meantime prices remain firm at unchanged quotations. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says: "Foreign goods are very dull, but a good demand exists for black alpacas and mohair lustres, which are firm in price, with advancing tendency."

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—COTTON—Lower, with good export demand; middling upland, 19¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active; receipts, 18,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.90@6.20; common to good extra, $7.00@7.10; good to choice, $7.15@7.90; white wheat extra, $7.95@9.00; St. Louis, $7.25@11.00. Rye flour, $4.50@5.75. Wheat dull, heavy, and lower; receipts, 180,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.25; No. 3 Chicago, $1.40@1.42; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.54@1.55; winter red Western, $1.61@1.65; amber Indiana, $1.70@1.72. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 64,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 64@64½c; sail do, 65@65½c; yellow, 66c. Oats dull; receipts, 46,000 bu; old mixed Western, 47@48½c; new, 42@43½c; white, 44@50c; black Western, 38@42c.

EGGS—Steady; 30@31c.

HOPS—Steady; 30@37c for 1882.

LEATHER—Quiet at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet and firm; unwashed, 37½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar and molasses dull. Rice steady at 7½@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½@14c; refined, 26½@27c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 62½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and firmer; mess, $15.75@15.80; Beef unchanged. Hams firmer at $33.00. Tierce beef nominal. Cut meats steady; bellies, 8¼c; middles steady; long clear, 8½@8¾c. Lard firmer for No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@8¾c; kettle, 8¾@9c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Steady at 11@15c.

WHISKEY—Quiet and stronger.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; $7.00@7.25. Wheat firm; red, $1.48@1.57. Corn firm; old, 41@42c. Rye steady at 68@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork now held at $15.00; small sales at $14.50. Lard firm; sales—steam, 7½c, held at 7¾c; kettle saleable at 7½c, held at 8c. Bulk meats steady; new shoulders, 4½c; loose, 5c sacked; sales—new clear rib, 8c; clear rib, 8½c packed. Bacon steady; shoulders, 5½@6c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 11c; all old.

HOGS—Steady at $4.25@4.35.

WHISKEY—Firm at 91c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.14; No. 2, $1.05½. Corn opened firm, closed dull; No. 2, 33c. Oats steady; No. 2, 23c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 55c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 16c; to Oswego, 23c.

RECEIPTS—Flour 8,000 brls; wheat, 214,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 267,000 bu; barley, none.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; a shade lower; extra, $1.75@1.76½; No. 1, $1.66@1.67; amber, $1.45. Corn steady; 45c. Oats quiet; 29c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red, $1.54@1.55; No. 3, $1.42. Corn steady; high mixed, 47c; low mixed, 45c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 33c; old, 35c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—In fair demand; standard white, in car lots, 23c; prime white do, 24c cash; trade lots, 1@4c higher than car lots.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 6.—COTTON—Dull and lower; low middling, 17¾c; middling, 18½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $6.00@9.50. Corn firm; white shelled, 65c. Oats quiet and weak at 38@40c.

HAY—Active at $25.00.

BRAN—None here.

BACON—Out of market.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine winter, $4.50@5.25; extra do, $5.50@6.00; XX, $6.25@6.75. Wheat held higher; No. 2 spring, $1.12; salable at $1.11; winter red unchanged. Corn easier at 32@33c. Oats a shade better at 25½@26c. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $16.00, to arrive. Bulk meats lower, except shoulders; small lots packed at 5¾c; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 8¼@8½c. Bacon lower; small lots shoulders at 6¾@6½c; clear rib, 11½c; clear, 11½c.

HOGS—Higher at 4@4½c.

CATTLE—Choice to extra, 5@6c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat a shade better; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.74½; No. 2 do, $1.68½; amber Michigan, $1.44@1.44½; No. 1 red, $1.52½@1.52½; No. 2 do, $1.45@1.44½. Corn steady; high mixed, 40½c; new do, 39@39½c; low mixed, 39½c; yellow, 41c; no grade, 38½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 33c; No. 2, 27½@27½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull; to Buffalo, 6c sail, and 5½c steam, for corn to Oswego; wheat, 14c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 34,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 6.—TOBACCO—More active; sales 94 hhds.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Firm at $4.25@4.35.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90@91c.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 2,294; killed to date, 15,000.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull but steady; superfine, $4.50@5.25; extra Wisconsin and Minnesota, $8.00@8.37½. Wheat—Choice red in limited demand, other grades dull; red Western, $1.60@1.68; amber, $1.75@1.80. Rye steady at 75@80c. Corn quiet and weak; yellow, 62@63c; mixed Western, 61@62c. Oats dull; white, 42@44c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19c; refined, 26½c.

WHISKEY—95c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and unchanged. Wheat firm at full prices; choice white, $2.05@2.10; good to prime red, $1.85@1.95; common to fair, $1.65@1.75. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 63c. Oats dull. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Scarce at 95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet; yellow, 62c. Barley dull; up-lake Canada, $1.05.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; treble, $6.75@8.50; family, $9.00@10.50. Corn—Mixed, 67c; yellow, 68c; white, 70c. Oats quiet at 39@40c.

BRAN—$1.10.

HAY—Firm; prime, $27.50; choice, $30.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork market bare, mess selling to arrive at $19.00. Bacon quiet at 7½@12@12½c. Hams—Sugar cured, 19½c. Lard, 8¾@9½c; keg, 11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; common, 7½c; low fair, 8c; strictly prime, 10½c. Molasses firm; good 63c; prime, 64@65c; choice, 69c. Coffee, 14½@19½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 93@98c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20¾. Sight, ½@¾ discount. Gold, 112½.

COTTON—Easier; sales, 5,000 bales; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 18½c; middling, 18¾c; receipts, gross, 5,077 bales; exports, Continent, 2,450; Providence, 1,930; Liverpool, 2,937; stock, 104,171.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—PASSED UP—Propellers Lake Michigan, Rose, Russia; Schooner Morrell.

PASSED DOWN—Barks A. P. Nichols, Nelson; Schooners James Couch, Joseph Paige, City of Manitowoc, Mary Elizabeth.

WIND—South.

Illinois River and Canal News.

LASALLE, Nov. 6.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Depue and barge Treetop, from Hennepin, both loaded with wood for the LaSalle glass factory. Departed—Nothing.

CANAL—Nothing passed in or out. A considerable fleet of boats is waiting to be towed down the river. Eight feet and 6 inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15.

PROFESSIONAL.

THE FRENCH DOCTOR
B. BRIARD,

from the Academy of Medicine, Paris, now Professor of the Chicago Medical Institute, announces to the citizens of Chicago and surrounding country, that he is ready to undertake and cure every form of disease, whatsoever its nature, at his drug store and consultation rooms, 188 South Halsted-st.

Consultation Free.

ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

"REMOVAL."—Welcome Lodge, No. 1.—Regular Convention on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, at our new Hall, No. 114 East Monroe-st. All members requested to attend, and visiting brothers cordially invited. By order of Chancellor Commander.

WM. O. LUDLOW, K. R. & S.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Centaur Liniment.

More than one million people, men and animals, that have been cured of Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, and Lameness, by CENTAUR LINIMENT, are joining the crowd and shouting out its praises. It effects more remarkable cures in one day than all other articles have in one year.

Children Cry

For PITCHER'S CASTORIA. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic, and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil.

HORSE BLANKETS.

HORSE BLANKETS

New lot just received. Also, fresh lot of Buck Goods.

EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER,
272 E. Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Illinois Central Railroad Company.

During the suspension of travel on the street railroads, Extra Suburban Trains will be run between Central Depot and Oakland, Hyde Park and Oak Woods, daily (except Sunday), as follows:

Trains going South will leave Central Depot: *6:10 a. m., †7:10 a. m., ‡8:10 a. m., *9:00 a. m., †10:30 a. m., *12:10 p. m., ‡1:00 p. m., ‡3:00 p. m., *3:30 p. m., *4:15 p. m., *5:15 p. m., *6:10 p. m., and *11:30 p. m.

Trains going North will arrive at Central Depot: *6:55 a. m., *7:55 a. m., ‡8:30 a. m., *9:00 a. m., ‡9:30 a. m., *10:30 a. m., ‡11:25 a. m., *1:45 p. m., ‡1:55 p. m., ‡3:00 p. m., *3:20 p. m., *5:25 p. m., and *7:25 p. m.

* Between Central Depot and Oak Woods.
† Between Central Depot and Hyde Park.
‡ Between Central Depot and Oakland.

Trains will stop both ways at Van Buren-st., Park Row, Weldon, Twenty-second-st., Twenty-seventh-st., Thirty-first-st., Fairview, Oakland, Reform School, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.

Fare, 10 cents to Oakland and intermediate points, and 15 cents to points beyond. Commutation tickets by the 100 rides, at reduced rates, to be had at the General Ticket Office, 58 Michigan-av.

INGRAHAM, CORBIN & MAY,
57 & 59 South Water-st.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND Tea Dealers,
ARE NOW SHIPPING GOODS
Without Delay.

FURNITURE.

BANK AND OFFICE FITTING AND FURNITURE
MADE TO ORDER.
F. R. WOLFINGER,

Office and Factory: Corner of Lincoln and Kinzie-sts.

Refers by permission to the Wood Sewing Machine Co., State-st.; American Clock Co., State-st.; H. Oppenheimer, Jewelers.

WANTED.

WANTED.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, whose business is larger than that of any other in the world, want three or four of the best men in the city to represent the Company here as Agents and Solicitors. Apply at the office of the Northwestern Department, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

WANTED.

$2,000 to $2,500 Republic Insurance Company certificates of indebtedness.

JAMES B. STOREY,
94 and 96 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

MEDICAL.

COBURN Medical Institute,

No. 129 West Madison-st., corner of Halsted-st., founded and conducted by DR. J. C. COBURN for the treatment of chronic and private diseases in both sexes.

DR. COBURN has three diplomas from the best Colleges in the world.

DR. COBURN has records to prove his extensive hospital practice, both private and public.

DR. COBURN has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago.

DR. COBURN cures the worst form of stricture without pain or cutting, but with a new French Dilator, which never fails.

The COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE is conceded by all to be of first importance and a blessing to the afflicted, where all who are in need of medical treatment for any disease of a private nature can call, and receive the most scientific and skillful treatment by a physician who is a regular graduate of medicine, both from American as well as foreign Colleges. DR. COBURN'S reputation is Union-wide, and his Medical Institute is thronged with patients from all parts of the country for treatment.

Separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen, and the finest in Chicago. No one is ever seen but the Doctor. His Books on Male and Female Diseases are sent free for two stamps, in sealed envelopes. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALBUMS.

Just received, a large consignment, to be closed out cheap for cash. Merchants can save 25 per cent buying these.

R. R. LANDON,
Room 8, Lind's Block.

THE SPLENDID HALL

73 and 75 North Clark-st., well suited for Balls, Private Parties, and Soirees is to be rented on favorable conditions. Committees should call at KLARE'S Billiard Hall, on the premises.

Ironing Day,

A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO,
116 West Washington-st.

REMOVAL.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

Has removed to its new office,

Cor. of Clark and Madison-sts.

JAPANESE MERMAID!

A great curiosity. Can be seen at the store of the

GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
116 West Washington-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

Local trade and finances were extremely dull again to-day. The horse-distemper interferes so seriously with trade that the effect to diminish checking and depositing at the banks was very marked. In some of the banks it seemed like a holiday.

The money market is still stringent. The most of the banks are carrying large amounts of extended paper, and find it difficult to get their discount lines down to a proper proportion to deposits. Some of those that have succeeded in reducing loans so as to have considerable money on hand, are holding on to it in anticipation of a demand from the pork packers, and are, therefore, giving but little additional aid to other departments of trade. In regard to the probable demands upon the bank capital of this city to carry grain in store this winter, it may be said that the storage capacity of the city has been greatly increased since this time last year, and that there is also a much larger amount of storage room unoccupied now than then. There are still very large crops of wheat in Iowa and Minnesota to come forward, and it is possible that the banks of this city will be called upon to carry 3,000,000 bushels more grain than last winter, but owing to the much lower prices now than then, the amount of money required will probably be but little greater. It seems quite certain that the mercantile community will be applicants for a good deal more bank aid this winter than during any previous one. But the increased storage capacity of the city will aid the movement of grain in the country, as country grain-buyers will not be compelled to hold their grain in the country warehouses to as great an extent as last winter. The small amount of grain at tide-water will also favor a movement eastward, all winter, to the full capacity of the railroads.

New York exchange was firm to-day at 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks.

The re-election of the Administration has not made any perceptible difference in prices of gold, bonds, or railroad stocks.

THE DANGER TO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A week or ten days ago we gave some of the particulars of the situation in the London money market, which seemed to threaten a drain of specie to Germany, and in view of which the Directors of the Bank of England had raised their rate of discount from time to time since Oct. 1, thereby preventing the negotiation of American securities, and exercising an influence on American enterprises and money markets generally. In the London *Daily News* of Oct. 24 we find a lengthy communication from a London banker, reviewing the whole situation, in which he corroborates our statements made a week ago, and points out wherein the present defective system of the Bank of England permits danger of a financial panic every fall. The correspondent of the *News* states the situation as follows: "In transferring from France to Germany the scores of millions sterling constituting the treaty ransom, the former country purchased in the Continental markets bills on England to the amount of some millions sterling, and handed them to the Berlin Government, who remitted them to their agents in London, with instructions to collect the several sums as they matured, and hold the proceeds on deposit till requested to remit them to Berlin. Of the total amount of the funds thus accumulated in London on Prussian Government account there is no certainty. Some months ago it might have been ten millions sterling; at this time it is probably less than four. It is the policy of the new German Empire to set up a gold currency, and it is believed, on good grounds, that so far the Berlin Mint has actually coined about fifteen millions sterling of the new pieces, and holds them in its own custody until the quantity shall reach, it is said, twenty millions, when the issue of them to the public will commence. To maintain the flow of this coinage the Berlin functionaries supply themselves with gold as best they can—and notably they direct from time to time remittances of gold coin and bullion from the custodians in London of the cash deposits we have described. Everybody has known for the last nine months or more that the London money market has been largely supplied with money belonging to Germany. The rates of discount have been lowered by the presence and employment of that money, and we have reaped whatever advantage has thence arisen. But then comes the difficulty. In the early autumn of every year there is an efflux from the Bank of England into the English counties, and into Scotland and Ireland, of gold and silver coin, and bank notes, to supply certain necessities of the internal circulation arising out of the harvest season of the year, the occurrence of Michaelmas Term for paying rents, dues, interest, stipends, etc. This autumn demand for coin and bank notes is no more a novelty, at least in modern times, than the feast of Michaelmas itself. But every year it becomes larger, and naturally so as population, wealth, and habits of locomotion increase. This year the internal drain will be hardly less than £4,000,000. A few years ago it was less than £2,000,000. About the middle of November the tide begins to turn, and by the end of the year nearly the whole of the autumn swell in the metallic and paper circulation has subsided."

This being the situation the London banker shows, we think conclusively, that the present system of management of the Bank of England is not adequate to its exigencies, viz:

"By an act of Parliament, passed with the best intentions and by very able men so long ago as 1844, the Bank of England is divided into an issue and banking department, and the total bullion reserve (at this moment twenty millions) held by the establishment as a whole is apportioned twelve millions to the issue and eight millions to the banking department; and it is the very essence of the scheme that for every extra bank-note which goes into circulation an extra sovereign shall pass from the banking to the issue division. In 1844 the computation of the framers of the scheme was that the issue reserve would vary between five and seven millions sterling. At this moment it is nearly twelve millions, and for several years it has been rarely less than ten. The pressure thus falls upon the banking division, and falls upon it with increasing severity every year, and for a reason very plain to any person who will observe, even casually, what is going on about him.

Every London bank has an account with the banking department of the Bank of England, upon which it gives an order for Clearing-House settlements, and with which it maintains such a credit balance as is necessary to furnish the daily supply of bank notes and gold coin. The London banker is quite as desirous as his Provincial brother to keep his premises as clear as possible of large quantities of gold and silver, and hence it comes to pass that the £9,000,000 of treasure at this moment in the banking department are the ultimate point—the sole ultimate reserve, first, of the London bankers; second, through them of the London merchants and Provincial bankers; and third, through these last, of the general trade of the country. In point of fact, it might be shown beyond dispute, that if the London bankers were to withdraw their balances from the banking department, the residue representing the reserve against the deposits held by the department itself would be so small as to be ridiculous.

"Here, then, was the root of the present and of former similar evils. *The ultimate cash reserve of the banking department is too small for the functions it has to perform, and it becomes smaller and smaller every year in the face of the growing wealth, population, trade, and enterprise of the country.*

"At the close of August last the banking reserve was barely £12,000,000. It was then known that several millions of German money was in London and would be speedily taken away as bullion. It was also certain that the autumnal interest drawn would carry away £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 as usual, and all this out of £12,000,000, the 'panic point' of the banking reserve being £8,000,000."

The correspondent of the *News* claims that the recent pressure in the London money market was merely the latest instance of the extreme and growing danger to the industry and trade of the country of the inadequacy of the cash reserve of the banking department to meet the fluctuations, internal and external, in the demand for gold and bullion—wholesome and profitable in themselves, and inseparable from the advancing development of commerce and the concentration in London of the financial business of both hemispheres. The point of his criticisms is to show that the great defect of the system of the Bank of England is, that it renders the banking reserve so glaringly insufficient by cutting the bullion in two, and, in effect, renders the holders of bank-notes secured creditors at the expense of the depositors. It renders the bank-note immaculate, and leaves the *cheque* to take the consequences of errors of judgment and bad management on the part of the Bank Court.

The reserve in the banking department was, at the date of the correspondent's writing, 8½ million pounds, and the deposits 25 millions. In ordinary banking operations this would be considered an ample percentage of reserve; but the peculiarity of the position of the Bank of England is that it holds the reserves of all the other banks, large and small, in the country, and the correspondent claims that, if the balances of these banks alone were withdrawn, there would not be a sixpence left as reserve for the remaining seventeen millions of deposits. We may see, then, how a heavy drain on the deposits of the London Joint Stock Banks, such as might be made at any time by the German Government, would soon oblige the Bank of England to either close its doors on its depositors, or else suspend specie payments on its circulation, in order to use the bullion fund in the issue department to pay them. According to the correspondent of the *News*, the crisis has probably been passed for this fall, but it can readily be seen what tremendous possibilities of evil there are in a system of banking that is not comprehensive enough for the new features developed in finances during the last few years.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116	116½
5-20s of '62	111½	111¾
5-20s of '64	111	111¾
5-20s of '65	111½	111¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113½	114
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	113½	114
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114	114½
10-40s	108½	108¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109½	109¾
U. S. currency 6s	115	114½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Chicago City 7s	....	90 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	90 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	93@95	
Eastern Exchange	1-10 dis.	par—1-10 pr.
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	109½@110½
Gold Exchange	....	112¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	111¾	112¾
Money on approved collaterals	....	9@10
Land Warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s " " "	134	143
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	175@180

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Wednesday, Nov. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hinman st, 176 3-10 ft e of Robey st, s f, 75x126 ft, dated Sept. 6; consideration, $2,100.

Block 4, of Purple's sub-div, in w ½ of s w ¼, Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Aug. 3; consideration $3,800.

Walsh st, between Morgan and Fisk sts, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 25; consideration, $1,075.

Third av, between Harrison and Van Buren sts, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $11,250.

Walsh st, 133½ ft w of John st, n f, 25x100 ft; consideration, $1,300.

West Madison st, between Sangamon and Peoria sts, n f, Lot 5, with improvements, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $15,000.

Lots 35 and 36, in Young & Rowley's Block 31, w of railroad, in Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $1,750.

Clark st, n e corner of Calhoun place, w f, 25x80 ft, dated Oct. 28; consideration, $39,000.

North Franklin st, between Oak and Whiting sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Oct. 11; consideration, $2,250.

Burnside st, n of and near Thirty-seventh st, e f, 24 x123 ft, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $1,300.

Second st, between Hoyne and Leavitt sts, s f, Lot 80, dated Oct. 4; consideration, $650.

Hoyne st, between Fowler and Evergreen sts, e f, 96½x150 ft, dated Nov. 5; consideration, $3,700.

Lot 23, in Block 15, of David S. Lee's Addition, dated Oct. 7; consideration, $650.

Lot 22, in Block 2 of s ½ Block 9, in Sec. 38, 39, 14, dated May 1; consideration, $700.

Lot 30, in same, dated May 1; consideration, $700.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 4, of Millard & Decker's s ½ e ½ of n w ¼ Sec 26, 39, 13, dated May 15; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 48, in Hull's Block 48, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated Nov. 6; consideration $7,000.

Washington st, bet Dearborn and State sts, n f, 40x55 ft, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $36,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ of Lot 41, in Broomell's w ½ of Blocks 10 and 13, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Oct. 19; consideration, $450.

Lot 23, in Block 17, in Ravenswood, dated June 5; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

N ½ of Block 3 (5 acres), in Stewart's s w ¼ of Sec 1, 38, 13, dated Nov. 4; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 3, in Block 2, of Hitchcock's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $600.

Lot 19, in Block 2, of Springer & Pierce's s ½ of Lot 30, in n w ¼ Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 13; consideration, $450.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 18, in Block 13, of Ransbrough & Hess' e ½ of n w ¼ Section 36, 40, 13, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,550.

100 ft east and west, and 80 rods south and north off east side of n w ¼ of n w ¼, Section 3, 39, 13, dated Oct. 10; consideration, $3,500.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past forty-eight hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	14,352	12,826	8,190	6,598
Wheat, bu	217,229	135,515	76,936	123,955
Corn, bu	125,626	265,330	226,866	158,185
Oats, bu	70,215	86,680	37,770	150,882
Rye, bu	16,405	11,036	22,500	18,875
Barley, bu	89,289	32,460	40,092	63,192
Grass seed, lbs	32,087	124,888	8,900	50,919
Flax seed, lbs	181,640	30,000	133,100	11,380
Broom corn, lbs	77,180	373,130	21,600	54,360
Cured meats, lbs	252,110	146,230	596,468	278,694
Beef, brls	1,640	2,870	340	2,013
Pork, brls	212	16	1,517	1,285
Lard, lbs	15,870	74,520	379,280	287,764
Tallow, lbs	45,130	22,514	185,760	
Butter, lbs	104,938	120,010	53,000	121,687
Dressed hogs, No.	8	13	12,128	
Live hogs, No.	13,864	16,867	1,685	11,817
Cattle, No.	4,712	3,689	....	1,497
Sheep, No.	267	1,626	....	376
Hides, lbs	181,849	184,036	105,800	165,226
Highwines, brls	237	809	261	239
Wool, lbs	109,680	268,675	98,960	38,378
Potatoes, bu	26,846	3,207	4,878	....
Lumber, m feet	17,178	14,816	2,879	3,007
Shingles, m	2,573	8,283	2,004	2,427
Lath, m	2,400	493	268	416
Salt, brls	5,700	12,685	3,320	1,718

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 3,521 bu wheat; 4,754 bu corn; 13,506 bu oats; 1,459 bu rye; 3,413 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 198½ cars wheat; 75 cars and 1,000 bu corn; 25 cars and 5,000 bu oats; 6 cars and 200 bu rye; 64½ cars barley. Total (369 cars), 146,000 bu.

We suggest to those whom it may concern, that the stocks of grain in this city are now so low that it would not be much trouble to go through the process of weighing, so as to ascertain how much we have in store. There are grave doubts afloat in reference thereto, especially in corn, of which we are reported to have had 1,568,537 bu on Saturday last, while there are many men on the floor of the Exchange who think that there could not be found 1,000,000 of 56 lbs to the bu, if it were all weighed up. It may be objected that it is not long since the State Inspector of Grain undertook the work of measuring the grain in the different warehouses of this city; but then there are grave rumors to the effect that some bins of corn in certain houses that have recently been transferred, were full when measured, and empty soon afterwards, while other bins were being measured. It would seem scarcely possible that the measurers should be hoodwinked into measuring the same grain twice, and we do not believe it; but there would be no harm in taking stock over again, and it will probably be done. It is understood to be the rule among warehousemen to take stock once a year; and they will not probably have a better opportunity this year of doing it than now.

While on this topic we may note a marked discrepancy between the returned differences of stocks in store on last Saturday, and a week ago, as compared with the reported receipts and shipments. In wheat the daily bulletins give: Shipped out last week, 676,129 bu; withdrawn for city consumption, 11,682 bu; and received, 587,700 bu. This would give a decrease of 100,051 bu, whereas the weekly statements of stocks in store show an increase of 20,795. Total discrepancy, 120,846 bu. In barley the receipts and shipments show a decrease of 163,970 bu, while the statement of stocks in store only shows a decrease of 11,221 bu. Total discrepancy in barley, 152,749 bu. We know that the daily statement of receipts are only approximate, but they ought surely to be nearer the truth than this; in barley the error is not less than five-eighths of the stated receipts for the week. An instance of the loose way in which these reports are made occurred this morning: one road reported 100,500 bu wheat received since Monday morning, which a comparison with the Inspector's books showed was about ten times the amount actually received over that road. What are such figures good for?

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were heavy to-day, though moderately active, and some of them steady. They sympathized with New York, where buyers seem to have been too busy canvassing the election returns to have much time left for trading. Here the election and its results were talked over, but only in an incidental kind of way, by interjections. Many operators were surprised at the general weakness. They had expected that the settlement of the great National issue, either way, would result in more extensive trading, as the people would know what they had a right to expect from either *regime*, and would operate with more confidence. Thus far the expectation has not been realized. The receipts were not large, considering that the reports covered the operations of two days; and the shipments were more liberal than could have been expected, in view of the past scarcity of vessels. But the shipping movement to-day was slow, there being an almost utter absence of carrying facilities by lake, while the railroads have all they can attend to, and are not anxious about taking much more new business just at present. Our stocks of grain are not large, and it is hoped that they will be still further reduced before the winter sets in.

The grocery trade was slightly more active than on the preceding days of the week, though business is still retarded by the horse epidemic. Values underwent no important change. Sugars are now in ample supply, and the market is working easier. Coffees were steady at the decline noted early in the week. Syrups, teas, spices, and most other articles in the list ruled steady. Dry goods met with a moderate demand only, and prices were subjected to but slight fluctuations. Standard cottons were quoted firm, while woollen goods ruled easy. Butter was in better request, without improvement in prices. Cheese was firm, with an advancing tendency. No new features were noted in the fish and dried fruit markets. The hay market was firmer, owing to the marked falling off in receipts, the arrivals of loose hay on wagons having almost entirely ceased. We note an advance of 50c per ton. Hides remain inactive and weak. Leather was in fair demand, at unchanged prices. In the oil market there was a moderate amount of trading, with only slight change in prices, a decline of 2c in linseed being the only noticeable attraction. Canned goods are now meeting with an active demand, and prices are generally firmer. Tomatoes have advanced to $1.90@2.00 for 2 lb cans, and to $2.55@2.65 for 3 lb. Trade at the lumber yards continues quiet, former prices being sustained. Building materials were quiet and without change; dealers are crowded with orders, but cannot deliver any materials at present. The metals, nails, and iron are in reasonably fair demand, and prices continue uniform and without change. Hops were in some demand among brewers for current necessities. Wool is quiet, excepting a small inquiry from manufacturers for particular grades. Prices are unchanged. Seeds were quiet, and without quotable change; prime timothy was steady at $2.90; clover at $4.90@5.00. The street markets were more animated than for a few days past, and a fair business was transacted, considering the scarcity of means of delivering. Poultry and game were active and prices high. Potatoes remain quiet, few caring to buy on track. Green fruits in fair request. Apples were in good shipping demand, car lots selling at from $2.25@2.50 per brl.

Highwines were active but unsettled, New York being reported firm at 95c, but inactive. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 90c, which was ½c higher than on Monday; but 300 brls were sold on private terms, which probably meant 89½c. There were said to be buyers of particular brands at 90c, while others were slow at 89½c.

Lake freights were quiet, but firmer, vessels being quoted scarce, though the asking rates of yesterday were not sustained. A total of 7 charters was reported, which will carry out 70,000 bu wheat, 50,000 bu corn, and 30,000 bu barley. Buffalo rates were 15c on corn, and 16@16½c on wheat. The through rate to New England points was 33c on corn.

Provisions were dull, but steady, and some operators quoted the market a shade firmer, in sympathy with an advance of about 5c per 100 lbs in the price of live hogs. But there were very few buyers for any description of product, the most marked feature being a disinclination to sell pork for December delivery, the impression being that there will be so little new made by the end of that month that the market may possibly be cornered. For other months there were free sellers. Lard was dull, and meats unchanged. It was stated to-day that the stock of old pork here is being carried on the account of nine Montreal men, and that they are prepared to carry it over two or three years if necessary, as they are confident it is a good purchase. The market closed nominal at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old, held at $15.00; new pork, $14.00; do seller the week offered at $13.50; do seller 15 days offered at $13.00; do seller December, $12.50@12.55; do seller January, $12.40@12.50; do seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.50; do seller April, $12.60@12.75. Lard, cash, 7½c for new; do seller December, 7⅝@7¾c; do seller January, 7¾@7⅞c; do seller February, 7⅞c; do seller March, 7⅞@8c. Dry salted shoulders, 4¾@5c; short ribs, 6@6½c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11@12c, and green hams firm at 8½@8¾c for present delivery; 8¼@8½c seller November; 8@8½c seller December. Green shoulders, 4@4¼c; do short ribs, 6¾@7c. Boxed meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4¾@5c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs, and 8¼c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4¾c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¾@6⅞c for Cumberlands; 6⅞@6⅞c for short ribs, or long clear; 7c for short clear; 8½@8¾c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $27.50@28.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6½c. Sales were reported of 100 brls old mess pork at $15.00; 50 brls do at $14.25; 50 brls new do at $14.00; 500 brls do seller March at $12.50; 50 tcs kettled lard at 7¾c; 100 tcs lard at $7.05 per 100 lbs loose; 100 boxes shoulders seller the month at 4⅝c; 20,000 lbs short clear, 25 days old, at 7⅝; 3 boxes do at 8¼; 20 boxes bellies at 8c; 2,000 pcs green hams (average 15 lbs) at 8½c; 20,000 lbs do at 8½c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams at 11½c; 65 brls beef hams at $28.00.

Flour was in fair demand, but chiefly for well-known brands of spring extras, which were wanted for shipment, and were quoted firm at the prices current last week. The lower grades were also wanted to some extent, and were quoted steady. Most of the trading was done in the latter part of the session. Bran was in better demand and again higher. Sales were reported of 1,200 brls spring extras (Becker's) at $6.75; 300 brls do (June) at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.62½; 100 brls do at $5.12½; 1,100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls do at $4.50; 80 brls Seconds at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.87½; 70 brls buckwheat at $6.50. Total, 3,150 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $16.00 delivered; 30 tons at $15.00 on track; 10 tons middlings at $12.50. The following is the ruling range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7 50	@ 9 75
Red winter extras	6 50	@ 7 50
Good to choice spring extras	5 50	@ 6 75
Low to medium	4 50	@ 5 25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6 50	@ 7 50
Spring superfines	3 00	@ 4 50
Rye flour	3 75	@ 4 00
Bran	14 50	@15 00
Middlings	12 50	@16 00

Wheat was less active, and weak at a further decline of 1¼@1½c per bu, in consequence of a report that New York was inactive and heavy while our receipts were rather large, and the shipping movement was blocked by a scarcity of vessels; even had there been any disposition to buy for shipment, which there was not. The bulk of the trading was what is technically known as "turning over"—changing November options into December,—which made present deliveries relatively weak, owing to the increased pressure to sell, widening the preference for December to fully ½c at the close. The market seemed to be settling down into the prosy condition of winter, when ⅛s and 1-16s are the ruling passion of wheat traders, and differences take the place of deliveries. There was no demand of consequence to-day for any grade of wheat, cash, except no 3, which was firm, but all the rest were steady, at about the same decline as the options. Seller the month opened at $1.06½, and declined to $1.04¾ at the close. Seller December opened at $1.06½, and closed at $1.05¾. Seller the year was quiet, at about the same rates as seller the month. No. 1 spring closed at $1.16; No. 3 do at 95c; and rejected do at 81c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 Spring closed at $1.05@1.05¼. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16½; 800 bu do at $1.16; 14,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.06½; 20,200 bu do at $1.06; 4,000 bu do at $1.05½; 16,800 bu do at $1.05¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.05⅛; 22,400 bu do at $1.05½; 16,000 bu do at $1.05¼; 13,600 bu No. 3 spring at 95½c; 8,000 bu do at 95¼c; 8,800 bu do at 95c; 3,200 bu rejected spring at 81c. Total, 141,800 bu.

Corn was more active, but rather weak, though steady during a great part of the session at a decline of ½c from yesterday, and ⅝c below Monday's prices. There was very little shipping demand, as operators say they cannot afford to ship corn at present prices of grain and freight rates, unless they have the corn on hand, and ship it out to prevent the market here from being further depressed by the weight of offerings. But there was a large amount of trading in options, the short interest filling in liberally, both for this month and next. Seller the month opened at 31½c, and declined to 31⅛c at the close. Seller December sold at 30⅞@31⅛c, closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 31⅛c; and rejected at 29c. Cash sales were reported of 7,200 bu No. 2 at 31⅛c; 48,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 68,200 bu do at 31⅛c; 34,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 4,400 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 161,800 bu.

Oats were dull, and again easier, declining ⅛@¼c from Monday's prices, though quoted stronger in New York, and our stocks were reported yesterday as having diminished 68,513 bu last week. There has been no shipping demand for several days past, and our local speculators seem to have caught the horse-disease, so far as listlessness is concerned—they are laid up for a while. Seller the month sold at 20½@20⅝c; seller December at 22@22½c, and seller January at 22¼@22½c; all closing at the inside. Fresh receipts closed at 21c. Cash sales were reported of 12,000 bu No. 2 at 21c; 3,600 bu do at 20⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 20½c; 5,000 bu do at 20⅝c; 15,000 bu do at 20½c; 1,200 bu rejected at 18c; 7,200 bu do at 17½c; 1,200 bu do at 17c. Total, 55,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and ½@½c lower, in sympathy with other grain, though receipts were small, and there were some shipping orders on the floor. Cash sales were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2, all fresh to gilt edged receipts, at 59½c.

Barley was dull and heavy at a decline of 2c on No. 2, and 1@1½c on No. 3, owing to the fact that there are few or no orders here from other points, most of them having been already filled. This made many parties anxious to sell the speculative grade for future delivery, which accounts for the great relative weakness of No. 2. The market for No. 2 opened at 60c in ordinary houses and closed dull at 59½c, with a preference of ½c for Armour, Dole & Co.'s receipts. Seller December sold at 60c. No. 3 was relatively strong during the greater part of the session, at 51@51½c, but closed dull at 49@50c. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at 61c; 5,600 bu do at 60½c; 29,200 bu do at 60c; 6,400 bu do at 59½c; 6,800 bu No. 3 at 52c; 1,600 bu do at 51½c; 16,400 bu do at 51c; 800 bu do at 50½c; 7,200 bu do at 50c; 2,800 bu do at 49½c; 800 bu do at 49c; 400 bu rejected at 39c; 400 bu do at 38½c; 9,600 bu do at 38c; 6,000 bu do at 37½c; 2,000 bu do at 37c; 400 bu, by sample, at 74c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 68c; 700 bu do at 65c, all on track. Total, 101,200 bu.

LATEST.

At 3 o'clock the Board of Trade met to hear the case of Myer, Baxter & Co., who are presented by the Board of Directors for expulsion. After a voluminous reading, the Board adjourned till 3 o'clock on Thursday. While the case is pending we forbear comment.

Owing to the fact that the above meeting was in progress, there was little trading in the afternoon. Wheat was lower, closing at $1.04¼ seller the month, and $1.05 seller December. Other produce inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand. We continue to quote $1.78@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was no perceptible improvement in the demand. Manufacturers generally are well supplied with old stock, and until this is fairly worked off, not much of a change is expected. Prices are steady and quotable as follows: $40.00 per ton for common; $70.00@70.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $140.00@160.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—The offerings are liberal, but scarcely any demand exists. We quote: Prime navies, 2.35@2.50; fair to medium, $2.00@2.25; common, $1.25@1.85. Sales include 8 brls fair navy at $2.10 per bu.

BUTTER—There was a little more doing in this staple than on the preceding days of the week, but the market was far from being active, and previous rates were no more than sustained. Good to choice dairy was chiefly in demand, though there was some inquiry for low grades, for shipment East. Receipts are only fair, and stocks are not large. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 24@26c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@17c.

BAGGING—Not a single new feature was developed in connection with this market. Burlaps and gunnies continue to move on a liberal scale, but in grain bags and wool sacks there is very little trading. Following are the prices current: Stark, 38c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were without essential change. A good inquiry exists for lime, cement, etc., but very few firms are prepared to make deliveries. We continue to quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.35 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick (common), $11.00@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $25.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 46 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 18x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.00
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52		30.00
32x54 to 34x56		34.00
34x58 to 34x60		36.00
36x60 to 40x60		40.00

CANNED GOODS—The demand for goods in this line exhibits a steady increase, and prices are firm for everything in the list, notably so for tomatoes, the supply of which is extremely light. We now quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.00@2.25
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@3.50
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.75@3.00
Raspberries	2.50@2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25@2.50
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.90@2.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.55@2.65
Corn, Elgin	2.50@3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.80@3.00
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@3.00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	3.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.35@2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

CHEESE—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this staple. Orders from country dealers were generally small, while the local demand was inconsiderable. Prices, however, remain exceedingly firm, and bid fair to advance, as stocks are moderate and prices here are lower than at the East. We make no change in our quotations as follows: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 13½@14½c.

COAL—The coal trade continues inactive, dealers generally refusing to deliver orders. A fair number of orders were placed at the following quotations: Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $11.00; Erie, $10.50; Briar Hill, $10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet and prices continue to rule steady, ranging as follows: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $15.00@20.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ⅌ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—A good inquiry for pears and grapes prevailed at former prices. We quote: Pears at $3.50@4.50 per box. Grapes 20@30c per lb.

EGGS—Were in limited supply and firm at 28@30c for fresh; limed and pickled at 20@24c. Sales include 85 cases at 30c; 70 pkgs at 28@29c; 26 tubs pickled at 23@25c; 30 do at 23@24c.

FEATHERS—The offerings are large and prices are reduced 2@3c per lb for prime. We now quote: Prime live geese at 65@66c; mixed, 25@50c; chicken feathers, 8@9c.

FISH—Business was reported fair to-day. Stocks now in good working order, and, although much inconvenience is occasioned by the horse disease, dealers are filling orders without serious delay. Annexed are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1, trout $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The fruit trade was again reported quiet to-day, and prices were without change. We continue to quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drum, 12@13c; do new, 15@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turks, prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, old, $2.25; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 18½@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 5¼@6c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@6c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@12½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $6.50@7.00.

GAME—The receipts this morning were liberal, and there was a fair demand at previous prices. Sales include: 25 doz prairie chickens at $4.00@4.50; 20 doz mallard ducks at $3.00; 12 doz small ducks at $1.50@1.75; 25 doz quail at $2.00@2.25; 6 doz snipe at $1.25.

GREEN FRUITS—Were moderately active. Choice winter apples are now offered at $2.25@2.50 per brl, in car lots and for shipping demand; apples sell at retail from $2.00@3.00 per brl. Cranberries and quinces quiet and steady. Grapes in some request, at $4.00@4.25 per case for Catawbas. Sales include 2 cars choice apples, at $2.50 on track; 1 car at $2.37½; 1 car do at $2.25 on track; 150 brls at $2.25@2.75; 20 baskets quinces at 75c@$1.50; 40 cases Catawba grapes at $4.00; 50 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.60.

GROCERIES—Notwithstanding the serious inconvenience occasioned by the disability of their horses, most of our jobbers are now filling orders with a reasonable degree of promptness, and before the close of the week it is hoped the epizootic will have so far abated that trade will be running along in its old channels. The market was steady to-day, there being no quotable change in the price of any article in the list. We quote:

COFFEES—Mocha, 29½c; O. G. Java, 24½@25½c; Java No. 2, 23½@23½c; fancy Rio, 23@23½c; choice do, 22 @22½c; prime Rio, 21½@21¾c; good do, 20½@21½c; common do, 19@19½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 13½@13½c; A standard, 12½@13c; do No. 2, 12½@12⅜c; B, 12½@12½c; extra C, 12½@12⅜c; C, No. 2, 12½@12½c; yellow C, 11½@11¾c; choice brown, 11½@11¾c; prime do, 10¾@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11½@11½c; fair do, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 73@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 35@38c; pepper, 21½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The hay market was much unsettled to-day. The fact that there is now little or none arriving on wagons, induces a firmer feeling, and, although the demand to-day was rather small, prices ruled higher for all descriptions. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.50; do loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.50; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In the hide market business was sluggish. The receipts have fallen off some recently, but the stocks in store are largely in excess of the requirements of the trade, and prices remain weak and unsettled. The following quotations are furnished: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10½@10½c; do light, 11@11½c; part cured, 9½@9¾c; green calf, 14c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were in fair demand, and for immediate consumption the receipts are ample. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Prime hops at 20@30c; common to medium, 15@20c; Eastern, 25@35c. Sales include 12 bales prime hops at 30c.

HONEY—Was quiet and quotable at 25@30c for prime grades; strained and inferior, 15@20c.

IRON AND STEEL—Were in fair demand on both local and mail order account. Prices were without variation, and were quotable as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7c
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7¼ @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9¾	rates
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	12½ @13½	rates
Spring and plow steel	11 @12	rates

LEATHER—Continues in good demand, and rules steady and firm at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	90@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	30@ 32
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 38
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 35

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.30
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—Were in moderate request. The supply, although not large, is ample. We quote French at $7.00@8.00; Malagas, $6.50@7.50; new oranges, $4.50 per 100.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A good demand prevailed, prices quotations being sustained:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 44c; bar, 45c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11¼c; half casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¾c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 9c.

NAILS—The usual demand for nails exists, former rates being adhered to, as follows: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.50; 6d do, $6.62½@6.75; 4d do, $6.87½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75 do 3d, fine, $8.87½@9.00; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is gradually falling off as the season advances. Prices continue to rule steady, as follows:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @6.05

OILS—Linseed oil was quoted quiet, and prices were less firm, there being free sellers at 88@90c for raw and boiled. Lard oil continues weak, but is not quotably lower. Carbon and turpentine remain firm. We now quote: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 90c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 72c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade was slack, and the general market was easy. We note a slight decline in Rochelle ochre, Venetian red, and Paris white:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00@18.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—The offerings were larger, and a better demand existed, with prices a trifle higher. Sales include 8 coops mixed chickens at $4.00; 15 coops do at $3.50@3.75; 17 coops do at $3.25@3.50; 7 coops at $2.50@3.00; 10 dox dressed at $3.50@3.75; 5 coops turkeys at 12c; 700 lbs dressed do at 14@16c.

POTATOES—Were very quiet, buyers not wishing to purchase lots on track; prices are unsettled, but range from 35@45c on track for peachblows, and 47@50c delivered. Sales include 5 cars very choice Wisconsin peachblows at 55c delivered; 1 car peachblows at 50c delivered; 2 cars at 45c; 1 car at 47c; 1 car at 35c.

SWEET POTATOES—Were quiet and without change in prices. Sales include 5 brls Jerseys at $5.00; 35 brls Southern yellow at $3.25; 40 brls do at $3.00.

SALT—Continues to meet with a good inquiry, and the market rules firm at the prevailing rates. Onondaga, fine, $2.25; Saginaw, fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00; ground alum, $2.25.

SASH DOORS AND BLINDS—Are in continued good demand at the annexed list of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	9x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 5x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@25 per cent from list.

SEEDS—There is light request only, and without quotable change in prices. Timothy was steady at $2.90 for prime; clover, $4.90@5.00 for prime; mammoth, $5.30. Sales include 28 sacks timothy at $2.70; 15 sacks at $2.55; 37 sacks at $2.50; 65 sacks prime clover at $4.90; 5 sacks at $5.00; 7 sacks mammoth at $5.30; 50 bags Hungarian prime at 65c; 50 bags millet at 70c.

TEAS—No changes were visible in this market. Trade continues fair, with prices generally steady and uniform. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 30@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.00@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—We quote prices steady, as follows:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was in demand, and was firmly held at the annexed prices: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.50@15; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—Some demand exists for particular grades, to supply deficiencies. Aside from this the market was quiet, and prices remain unchanged. We quote:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@55c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40@45c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	40@45c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	30@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@48c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	28@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@33c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,969	7,394	267
Tuesday	1,743	6,540	....
Wednesday	1,719	12,561	471
Total	6,431	26,495	738
Same time last week	8,975	11,227	1,573

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,043	7,574	....
Tuesday	622	4,554	....
Total	1,665	12,128	....

CATTLE—The light market of yesterday and to-day, and the rather more favorable look assumed by the Eastern markets, have induced a better, firmer feeling among operators, and there was more life in the trade to-day than we have had occasion to note for some time past. It must not, however, be inferred that the market was active, or that it is likely to become so for the present, for, light as are our receipts, the supply is more than sufficient to satisfy the legitimate wants of buyers, which bid fair to continue of a somewhat limited character for a number of days to come. The sea-board markets are still drawing their supplies largely from Kentucky, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, so that for the present we cannot hope for more than a moderate demand for shipping cattle, while the prevalence of the horse epidemic, and the fact that hog packers have commenced operations, and will soon flood the market with cheap meat, will cause a greatly diminished local demand, and all things considered, there is little to encourage the belief that in the near future materially better prices are to prevail. Then, too, the "cattle packing" season is rapidly drawing to a close, and with its suspension another important outlet will be stopped. There was some inquiry to-day for good to choice beeves suitable for the New York and Albany markets, and the few droves of this sort offered were taken at $5.25@5.90. There was also a light demand for medium steers for the Pittsburgh market, and sales were reported at $4.50@5.12½. The local demand was small, and confined to Texas cattle and native cows at $2.50@3.75. Nearly all the horses used by the "driving boys" have got the "epizoozy," so that not only are the wholesale butchers bothered to deliver the carcasses, but great inconvenience is experienced in getting the cattle to the slaughter-houses. The operations of packers were also retarded by the same cause, though some large droves were taken in their interest. Feeders were few and bought sparingly. Oxen were in active demand during the forenoon, and early sales were effected at extreme prices, or at $5.00@6.50 per 100 lbs, but there was a large number on sale, and before the day was over prices were nominally $1.00 per 100 lbs lower. Several yoke remained unsold at the close.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.65@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
13 Texas cattle	933	$3.00
17 medium steers	1,205	5.10
16 Texas steers	1,267	5.00
17 Texas steers	985	3.00
205 Texas steers	983	3.15
110 Texas cows	770	2.50
42 Texas cows	789	2.60
5 calves	104	5.25
11 common cows	978	3.25
16 medium steers	1,354	5.12½
19 Texas cows	1,004	3.25
21 Texas cows	842	2.85
31 medium steers	1,287	5.10
122 Texas steers	1,067	3.50
18 Texas steers	1,080	3.50
18 roughish steers	1,098	4.37½
51 choice steers	1,185	5.75
75 Texas steers	946	3.62½
72 Texas steers	1,047	3.40
105 Texas steers	1,091	3.40
16 choice steers	1,393	5.90
34 rough steers	1,311	5.00
51 medium steers	1,228	5.00
15 cows	1,087	3.15
2 oxen	2,300	5.50
134 Texas steers	900	2.65
294 Texas steers	979	2.80
39 Texas cows	900	3.80
122 Texas steers	1,088	3.50
21 Texas steers	1,060	3.50
21 choice steers	1,185	5.75
67 Texas steers	1,050	3.80
20 cows	895	3.70
20 cows	890	3.25

HOGS—During the opening hours of the day, trading was fairly active, with prices firmer at the advance gained yesterday, $4.45@4.70 being paid; but toward midday, shippers having generally filled their orders, and the receipts being larger than had been looked for, there was a marked falling off in the demand, and prices eased up a little in consequence, the decline reaching 5@10c. Packers and shippers were operating, and the great bulk of the offerings were disposed of, sales making at $4.30@4.40 for common; at $4.45@4.55 for medium to good, and at $4.55@4.70 for good to choice, closing at $4.30@4.60.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
101	295	$4.55	53	246	$4.50	55	216	$4.55
48	290	4.45	54	230	4.65	60	240	4.60
97	291	4.50	170	268	4.50	105	221	4.60
46	361	4.50	44	378	4.65	43	320	4.45
89	313	4.55	50	352	4.65	58	270	4.50
121	276	4.65	46	352	4.40	49	203	4.55
45	262	4.45	54	298	4.65	57	225	4.60
56	261	4.45	50	283	4.55	107	246	4.65
24	198	4.60	39	221	4.55	52	249	4.50
53	296	4.50	66	260	4.55	91	283	4.60
54	294	4.50	41	279	4.67	55	299	4.60
59	179	4.50	44	238	4.55	48	318	4.50
54	294	4.60	186	245	4.65	86	211	4.45
57	285	4.45	51	315	4.50	48	294	4.50
49	226	4.60	105	224	4.60	97	244	4.45
150	261	4.55						

SHEEP—This market was quiet with but slight change in prices. The light supply made holders firmer, but in the absence of any considerable demand, they were unable to gain any material advance. We quote common to medium at $3.00@3.75, and good to choice at $4.00@4.50.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6.

Lumber crafts were in fairly active demand to-day, but the supply being large, rates were weak, with a declining tendency.

QUOTABLE.

Manistee	$5.00@ ...
Muskegon	4.00@ ...
Green Bay	5.50@5.75
Whitehall	4.75@5.00
Oconto	4.50@5.00
Grand River	3.75@4.00
Menominee	4.00@4.50
Ludington	4.75@ ...
Pentwater	4.00@4.50
Grand Haven	3.75@4.00
Alpena	5.00@ ...
Two Rivers	3.50@4.00
Saugatuck	6.00@ ...

The receipts and shipments for the last 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	17,178	2,879
Shingles, m	2,573	2,004
Lath, m	2,490	268

Corresponding figures same date last year:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	14,816	3,071
Shingles, m	8,283	2,427
Lath, m	493	416

AT THE YARDS—Trade at the yards was moderately active. Both city and country buyers were in fair attendance. Choice grades were in good request, but the movement was chiefly confined to common building material—such as joists, scantling, and boards being called for. The following quotations were realized:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@42.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	32.00@40.00
B stock boards	22.00@26.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	18.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	17.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	18.00@20.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	$1.50 @2.00
A or Star	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	[illegible]
Black walnut	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]
Ash (dry)	[illegible]
Butternut	[illegible]
Counter tops (select)	[illegible]
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	[illegible]
Axels	[illegible]
Wagon poles (each)	[illegible]
Hickory	[illegible]

WHITEWOOD.

Box boards	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Clear	[illegible]
Culls	[illegible]

LUMBER AFLOAT—The receipts were unusually liberal to-day, and, as the attendance of buyers was light, sales dragged, a large number of cargoes remaining unsold. There were a few country buyers in attendance, and what little business was done was exclusively local. A prominent dealer remarked to us that the operations "had knocked the lumber market flat," and it would be some time before it would be restored to its usual activity. In pieces and scantling prices declined about [illegible]; choice mill-run lumber was also easier, though the decline was smaller than on the more common grades, as the receipts were considerably lighter. Shingles sold at $3.00 and $3.10, according to the quality, while lath and pickets were steady, with liberal sales. The [illegible] efforts are still made by [illegible] condition of the market [illegible] only one firm—E. M. Doubleday—[illegible] "backbone" to record their sales. The docks around the Lumberman's Agency are crowded with lumber-laden vessels, whose cargoes are still unsold, and prices on a decline, which makes owners look "blue." Prices closed as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	[illegible]
Common strips and boards	[illegible]
Common mixed lumber	[illegible]
Joist and scantling	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

The following are the cargo sales:

Cargo schr Fashion, from Muskegon, [illegible] strips at $16.00; 31 m boards at $14.00; [illegible] lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 170 m mixed lumber at $12.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo scow Scottish Chief, from White Lake, 50 m common mixed at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Abigal, from Grand Haven, [illegible] strips and boards at $14.00; 54 m lath at $[illegible]. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr J. P. Ward, from White Lake, [illegible] mixed lumber at $13.00; $10.50 for 3 [illegible] by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr William Jones, from Grand Haven, 120 m common mixed lumber at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

LUMBERING INTERESTS IN MINNESOTA.

The Stillwater *Messenger* comments on "Logs and Lumber:" "The trade for the season in both logs and lumber may be considered as nearly closed for this year. Several buyers have been in the market from down-river mills, but the difficulty of getting logs run has deterred them from buying. A large quantity could and would doubtless be sold if they could be delivered to the mills below. The amount of logs held over will not, aside from the store on hand, in sawing in the mill booms, vary far from [illegible] 000, including both long and short stock. The year's business now closing has been, in the main, satisfactory to both producers and manufacturers. The price of logs has fluctuated but little since the opening of the boom or receipt of the logs. The highest prices obtained early in the season were $14 for long logs rafted and fitted at Stillwater. The lowest price was [illegible] for inferior logs, rafted and fitted. The average price will not vary far from $11.25 on the [illegible] of the season.

There has been a greater discrimination in prices than in any previous year, with a [illegible] demand for the best grades of stock, [illegible] figures being paid for logs of an extra [illegible], while common and refuse logs could not [illegible] unless at extensively low figures.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 290 brls flour, [illegible] butter, 6 bxs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,300 m shingles, [illegible] pkgs fish.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 395 bars railroad iron, [illegible] sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 m lumber, 20 [illegible] 20 bxs fish.
Prop Nashua, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 20 m lumber.
Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 12 cords wood, [illegible] bark.
Schr J. and A. Stronach, Manistee, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr J. A. Moss, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, South Haven, 130 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Ludington, 110 m lumber.
Schr S. J. Haily, Grand Haven, 155 m lumber [illegible] pickets.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Manominee, 190 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., White River, 120 m lumber.
Schr Joe Vilas, Jacksonport, 850 telegraph poles, [illegible] cedar posts.
Schr Lone Star, Muskegon, 230 m lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 81 m lumber.
Scow Ahnapee, Muskegon, 90 cds slabs.
Scow Planet, Holland, 80 m lumber.
Bark W. Horas, Kingston, 450 tons pig iron.
Schr Ashtabula, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Gesine, Grand Haven, 80 cds slabs.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Elva, White Lake, 200 m lath.
Schr Alice, Buffalo, 475 tons coal.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr G. H. Warrington, Cleveland, [illegible] tons coal.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 55 cords slabs.
Schr Welland, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Progress, Holland, 45 cords wood.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, 68 m lumber.
Schr Lewis Day, Cleveland, 190 tons coal.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White River, 70 m lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 100 m lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 130 m lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.
Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 50 m lumber.

CLEARED.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 5 brls pork, [illegible] drics.
Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, 11,000 bu [illegible] 100 brls flour.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 400 bu [illegible] pkgs butter, 20 brls beef and sundries.
Schr Willis, Buffalo, 17,250 bu barley.
Schr Jennie and Annie, Buffalo, 21,300 bu [illegible].
Stmr M. Egan, Buffalo, 16,840 bu barley.
Schr Reciprocity, Cedar River, 27 pkgs [illegible] dries.
Bark Penneeset, Buffalo, 42,000 bu barley.
Scow South Side, Whitehall, 1,200 bu oats, [illegible].

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday Evening, [illegible]

Charters were: From Chicago to [illegible] Albrecht, wheat at 16c. To Buffalo—Prop [illegible] M. Tweed, barley at 14c. Props [illegible] Chicago, wheat at 38c to New York; schr [illegible] (yesterday) corn on p. t.; prop Toledo, [illegible] and wheat, at 31 and 33c to New York. [illegible] derich—Prop Japan, corn at 11c; capacity [illegible] 000 bu corn, 50,000 bu barley, 38,000 bu [illegible].

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Vessels are scarce, [illegible] grain freights firm at an advance of [illegible] being freely offered for good vessels. [illegible] To Buffalo—Schr Alice B. Norris and bark [illegible] vance (early), wheat at 16c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Rates steady. Bark [illegible] is chartered for coal to Chicago, at $1.50; [illegible] Hattie Johnson, to arrive, coal to Milwaukee, [illegible] $2.50; schr Starlight, railroad iron to Green Bay, at $1.70; schr H. P. Merry, iron ore from [illegible] quette to Cleveland, at $3.50.

DETROIT, Nov. 2.—On Saturday the market was steady at about 14c to Oswego for wheat, [illegible] 8c to Buffalo. The schr Lincoln Dall was engaged for wheat to Oswego at 14½c.

GENERAL MARINE MATTERS.

Wind—From the southwest, light.

—Seamen's wages remain unchanged at [illegible].

—The schooner Mary Battle has arrived at Kingston with part of her cargo damaged.

—The Silver Spray, with broken [illegible] beam, was picked up by the steamer [illegible] Friday, and towed to Owen Sound, [illegible].

—The Northern Transportation [illegible] mont Central, and Canada lines have [illegible] hauled off from the Lake Superior [illegible] the season.

—The small schooner Island [illegible] Frankfort a few days since. The crew [illegible] saved. The vessel is a total loss. [illegible] vessel fully insured for $1,200.

—The brig Lafayette Cook, bound down, [illegible] ashore about nine miles above Port [illegible] Tuesday night. The tug Bryant, of [illegible] has gone to her assistance.

—The wreck of the schooner H. A. [illegible] (once abandoned) has arrived at [illegible] of the wrecking-tug Rescue. The [illegible] tained getting ashore are not very [illegible].

—The propeller Oneida, of the [illegible] portation line, upward bound, [illegible] aground on the lower end of Bois Blanc [illegible] at the mouth of Detroit River, having [illegible] during the foggy weather last Monday [illegible].

—A despatch to Messrs. [illegible] Buffalo, says the schooner City of [illegible] harbor-tug Mildred went ashore [illegible] during the gale of Wednesday, the [illegible]

[illegible] disabled while towing the schooner [illegible].

—The schooner C. C. Trowbridge, bound with coal for Chicago, lost her [illegible] and sprung both mastheads. The [illegible] towed her to Summer Island, and after [illegible] the barge took the schooner in tow [illegible] destination.

—The buoy on Racine reef has been [illegible] its former position, in 15 feet of water, [illegible] west of the shoalest spot. The reef [illegible] about one mile north and south, and [illegible] east and west. The buoy is on the west [illegible] of the main reef, and one-third of [illegible] from the north end.

—Vessels have experienced heavy weather on Lake Huron for the past few days, the [illegible] being from the southeast and northeast. The steamer St. Paul came to under Fish [illegible] Thunder Bay, and laid there eighteen [illegible]. Other steamers were delayed at various [illegible].

—The bark Gibraltar, laden with 28,71[illegible] bu of corn, for Kingston, Ont., from Chicago, arrived at Detroit in a badly crippled condition. While crossing the St. Clair Flats she [illegible] collision with an unknown barge, carrying away her bowsprit and causing damages which will require an expenditure of some $500 for repairs. The repairs are being made at the D[illegible] dock.

—The water at the various ports on the South Shore is unusually low. The barge Inter-Ocean, at Erie, a day or [illegible] grounded, and was detained thirty-[illegible]. At Fairport, Ohio, Captain Butler, the Collector of that port, reports only [illegible] on the bar. The other ports to the west, Cleveland, it is stated, are in a similar condition, so that in the event of a heavy gale the larger class of vessels would do well [illegible] warning.

—The tug Eliza Williams, which [illegible] some ten days since, while in tow of the Amoskeag, off the "Eau," on Lake Erie, [illegible] been heard from since. As she was [illegible] and the weather at the time exceedingly [illegible] with heavy seas, it is feared she may have [illegible] over, or perhaps yet drifting about. [illegible] quiries have been made of steamers and [illegible] which have passed along that coast, [illegible] have seen her. Those that have passed [illegible] the Eau saw nothing of her there.

—Captain George Maloy, of schooner Woodruff, arrived down Saturday morning, reports the tug Eliza Williams, with [illegible] at Rondeau. It appears that the tug [illegible] disabled in consequence of the derangement of her pumping machinery, and in this [illegible] was taken in tow by the schooner A[illegible] bound up, until the storm of Tuesday [illegible] came so violent as to break the line and [illegible] the two, after which the tug drifted [illegible] Rondeau, and was towed inside by a [illegible]. —*Detroit Tribune.*

—A collision took place Sunday [illegible] the St. Clair flats in the new channel, [illegible] resulted in seriously damaging the forward [illegible] and pilot-house of the propeller A[illegible], *en route* from Lake Superior. The [illegible] rived at the above thoroughfare at about [illegible] and grounded. Soon after a tow con[illegible] the barks Cecelia and Montgomery, [illegible] vessels, arrived, and while attempting [illegible] through, ran foul of her, resulting as [illegible]: Montgomery came off minus her jib[illegible] head gear, the Cecelia her bowsprit and [illegible] ward. Both vessels have arrived at this [illegible] repairs. The steamer's damages will [illegible] her from proceeding on to her destination [illegible] time. Other vessels, names not given, [illegible] ported as damaged at the flats, but no [illegible] authentic could be learned.

"COMANCHE BILL."

Toothpicks Made of "Spotted [illegible]" Shin Bone.

St. Louis Correspondence Cincinnati Com[illegible].

"Comanche Bill" is here, and has [illegible] himself to be interviewed by a verdant [illegible]. Bill is a little weazen-faced wretch with [illegible] goatee and long, thick hair, not [illegible] clean, and ridiculous in its general ap[illegible]. There is nothing grand about him. [illegible] look as if he was capable of being a [illegible] lain, even. He hangs about the bar-room [illegible] hotel, drinking all the fire-water he can [illegible] body to pay for, and though he does [illegible] himself "fresh," he is always ready to [illegible] into rehearsing the marvelous stories [illegible] fights with red-skins. The fellow has [illegible] longing look, when he sees a party [illegible] range themselves along the counter [illegible] viting him. I squandered a few drinks [illegible] the other night, and soon had him [illegible] to-spit, on the old story.

"Come, Bill," said I gently, "[illegible] know all about your mother's hair, [illegible] vow to kill an Injun for every hair in [illegible] tion of the scalp you recovered. But [illegible] tell me about the toothpick made out of [illegible] Horse's shin-bone, that you gave to Col[illegible] ney, and the one you gave to Long J[illegible] the one you gave to Dave Hinckley, and [illegible] you gave to a hundred other people."

Bill looked aggrieved, and then indignant [illegible] order for another drink pacified him, [illegible] and, lowering his tone to a stage whisper [illegible] continued:

"Well, the fact is, I did play it a little [illegible] boys, with them toothpicks. Of course [illegible] wan't made out o' no shin-bone o' [illegible] Hoss,' nor no other Injun. The [illegible] of an old Injun like 'Spotted Hoss' [illegible] durned brickle for toothpicks, an' beside [illegible] sameness is mostly honey-combed. But [illegible] get jist as much satisfaction out o' them [illegible] picks as if they was Injun bones. It does [illegible] no harm to humbug 'em a little, does it [illegible] you needn't go an' print this, nuther, [illegible] have occasion to raise your ha'r."

"But what do you make the toothpicks [illegible], William?"

"Well, I'll tell you. You see, in every [illegible] fore leg there's a queer little splinter [illegible] about three inches long, narrow, and [illegible] as a knife-blade. What it's there for [illegible] durned if I know, an' I don't see [illegible] the use of havin' 'em in the fore legs [illegible] in the hind legs. But, anyhow, [illegible] there, an' when I kill a deer I always [illegible] this sliver o' bone for luck, and keep [illegible] toothpick. I've killed almost as many [illegible] Injuns in my time, and have accumulated [illegible] many toothpicks. Would you like to have [illegible]? I got one in my pocket now. You kin [illegible] 'Spotted Hoss' piece o' ivory if you [illegible] an' I'll swar to it."

"Have another drink, William?"

"Well, yes. I don't drink nothing [illegible] Plains, and when I come to the States [illegible] make up for lost time."

Two hours later I looked in and Bill [illegible] lating the old story to an open-mouthed [illegible] man from Illinois, from whom the gen[illegible] barkeeper was taking a fresh order.

"Repairing," as Understood [illegible] Navy Yards.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Comm[illegible].

The Navy Yard at Portsmouth is an [illegible] tal institution. There is one vessel [illegible] mense size. Her name, I think, is the [illegible]. They began to build her some years ago [illegible] fore they got up to the top, the bottom [illegible] ten. So they are now tearing her to pieces. [illegible] I said, her size is huge, and the amount [illegible] bar in her is beyond any power of de[illegible]. She is stayed, and bolted, and stanchioned [illegible] appears as though she must be a [illegible] strength. What was not massive [illegible] solid iron, and, in her presence, one [illegible] tarily asks what is the need of [illegible]. Standing on the ground and looking up [illegible] works of this leviathan of the seas, [illegible] seems dizzy. They began to build her [illegible]. They put green wood in her hull, and [illegible] now take a cane and run it clear through [illegible] bottom timbers that are one or two [illegible]. The outer sheeting of four-inch oak is [illegible] sound; so is the inner sheeting of sim[illegible] rial. All this is stayed through the ribs [illegible] mous iron bolts every few inches apart [illegible] ribs between are like dry punk, which, [illegible] into impalpable powder as you take it [illegible] hand. As I gazed upon this stupendous [illegible] and thought of the hundreds of [illegible] of dollars that had been squandered, [illegible] again reverted to the benign influence [illegible] ternal government, and I began to [illegible] where the joke came in. Here was [illegible] nificent vessel, approaching completion [illegible] massive structure seemed able to [illegible] shock of centuries and "brave the [illegible] and the gale," all going to ruin, before [illegible] even once kissed her native element, [illegible] inclined to be irritated, but remember [illegible] Uncle Sam is one of those good-natured [illegible] sels whom we can all plunder at will [illegible] any degree of moral accountability [illegible] the act, and that, therefore, there is [illegible] making a fuss about it. They are now [illegible] in tearing the Illinois to pieces, and [illegible] 1,300 men to do it, and will take these [illegible] about ten years, at the rate they are [illegible]. Add the wages of all these, for all this [illegible] the original cost of the vessel, and [illegible] cost of the new ship to be built under [illegible] name, as it will all be charged to that [illegible] and when the Illinois comes out, about [illegible] 000 will cover the expense of her con[illegible]. The way it is done in the circumlocution [illegible] red-tape office is this: To build a [illegible] of war requires an act of Congress [illegible] I am told, and special appropriation [illegible] all that sort of thing, and when [illegible] asked for, the politicians and newspapers [illegible] howl of spasmodic patriotism, and, [illegible] is dangerous. But a ship can be repaired [illegible] extent, involving any amount of money [illegible] noise about it. The department, [illegible] now engaged in repairing the Illinois [illegible]

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$35.00@[illegible]
Black walnut	25.00@[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]
Ash (dry)	15.00@[illegible]
Butternut	[illegible]
Counter tops (select)	[illegible]
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	[illegible]
Axels	[illegible]
Wagon poles (each)	[illegible]
Hickory	50.00@[illegible]

WHITEWOOD.

Box boards	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Clear	30.00@[illegible]
Culls	20.00@[illegible]

LUMBER AFLOAT—The receipts were unusually liberal to-day, and as the attendance of buyers was light, sales dragged, a large number of cargoes remaining unsold. There were but few country buyers in attendance, and what little business was done was exclusively local. A prominent dealer remarked to us that the elections "had knocked the lumber market flat," and it would be some time before it would be restored to its usual activity. In joists and scantling prices declined about 25c; choice mill run lumber was also easier, though the decline was smaller than on the more common grades, as the receipts were considerably lighter. Shingles sold at $3.00 and $3.10, according to the quality, while lath and pickets were steady, with liberal sales. The most persistent efforts are still made by sellers to conceal the condition of the market from the public, and only one firm—E. M. Doubleday—have had the "backbone" to record their sales. The docks around the Lumberman's Agency are crowded with lumber-laden vessels, whose cargoes are still unsold, and prices on a decline, which makes owners look "blue." Prices closed as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	$16.00@[illegible]
Common strips and boards	12.00@[illegible]
Common mixed lumber	12.00@[illegible]
Joist and scantling	11.00@[illegible]
Shingles	10.00@[illegible]
Lath	2.00@[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

The following are the cargo sales:

Cargo schr Fashion, from Muskegon, [illegible] strips at $16.00; 31 m boards at $14.00; [illegible] lath at $2.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, [illegible] 70 m mixed lumber at $12.50. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo scow Scottish Chief, from White Lake, [illegible] m common mixed at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Abigal, from Grand Haven, [illegible] strips and boards at $14.00; 64 m lath at $[illegible]. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr J. P. Ward, from White Lake, [illegible] mixed lumber at $13.00; $10.50 for 2 inch. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr William Jones, from Grand Haven, [illegible] 20 m common mixed lumber at $12.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

LUMBERING INTERESTS IN MINNESOTA.

The Stillwater *Messenger* comments on the "Logs and Lumber:" "The trade for the season in both logs and lumber may be considered as nearly closed for this year. Several buyers have been in the market from down-river, but the difficulty of getting logs run has deterred them from buying. A large quantity could, it would doubtless be sold if they could be delivered to the mills below. The amount of logs lying over will not, aside from the store on hand, [illegible] in the mill booms, vary far from 25,000,000, including both long and short stock. The year's business now closing has been, in the main, satisfactory to both producers and manufacturers. The price of logs has fluctuated [illegible] since the opening of the boom or receipt of logs. The highest prices obtained early in the season were $14 for long logs rafted and [illegible] Stillwater. The lowest price was $8 for inferior logs, rafted and fitted. The average price will not vary far from $11.25 on the entire [illegible] of the season.

There has been a greater discrimination in prices than in any previous year, with a [illegible] demand for the best grades, of short logs [illegible] figures being paid for logs of an extra quality, while common and refuse logs could not [illegible] unless at extensively low figures.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Nov. [illegible]

[illegible] Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 200 brls flour, [illegible] butter, 5 bxs fish, and sundries.

[illegible] Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,800 m shingles, [illegible] pkgs fish.

Prop Toledo, Buffalo, 395 bars railroad iron, [illegible] sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 m lumber, 200 m [illegible], 20 bxs fish.

Prop Nashua, Ogdensburgh, sundries.

Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 20 m lumber.

Schr Caledonia, South Haven, 15 cords wood, 20 cds bark.

Schr J. and A. Stronach, Manistee, 80 m lumber.

Schr J. A. Moss, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.

Schr Wm. Jones, South Haven, 130 m lumber.

Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.

Schr Driver, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Schr Little Belle, Ludington, 110 m lumber.

Schr S. J. Hally, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, [illegible] pickets.

Schr Fanny and Floy, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.

Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 190 m lumber.

Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.

Schr Jones, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.

Schr J. Bean, Jr., White River, 130 m lumber.

Schr Joe Vilas, Jacksonport, 850 telegraph poles, [illegible] cedar posts.

Schr Lone Star, Muskegon, 230 m lumber.

Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 82 m lumber.

Schr Wenonah, Muskegon, 80 cds slabs.

Schr New Planet, Holland, 80 m lumber.

Schr W. Horne, Kingston, 400 tons pig iron.

Schr Ashtabula, Manistee, 160 m lumber.

Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.

Schr Gesine, Grand Haven, 60 cds slabs.

Schr J. B. Chapin, Manistee, 120 m lumber.

Schr Elva, White Lake, 200 m lath.

Schr Alice, Buffalo, 476 tons coal.

Schr Liberty, Muskegon 80 m lumber.

Schr G. H. Warrington, Cleveland, 668 tons coal.

Schr Mary, Muskegon, 75 cords slabs.

Schr Welland, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 10 m [illegible].

Schr Progress, Holland, 45 cords wood.

Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.

Schr J. Dresden, Frankfort, 65 m lumber.

Schr Lewis Day, Cleveland, 792 tons coal.

Schr G. R. Roberts, White River, 70 m lumber.

Schr South Haven, South Haven, 100 m lumber.

Schr Milton, White Lake, 130 m lumber.

Schr South Side, White Lake, 180 m lumber.

Schr E. R. Blake, Muskegon, 190 m lumber.

Scow Scottish Chief, White Lake, 62 m lumber.

CLEARED .... Nov. [illegible]

Schr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.

Schr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Schr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 5 brls pork, and [illegible] dries.

Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, 11,600 bu [illegible] 100 brls flour.

Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 400 bu potatoes, [illegible] pkgs butter, 20 brls beef and sundries.

Schr Willis, Buffalo, 17,950 bu barley.

Schr Jennie and Annie, Buffalo, 21,500 bu corn.

Schr M. Egan, Buffalo, 16,840 bu barley.

Schr Reciprocity, Cedar River, 27 pkgs butter and [illegible] dries.

Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, 42,000 bu barley.

Schr South Side, Whitehall, 1,200 bu oats, 1,000 [illegible].

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday Evening, Nov. [illegible]—Charters were: From Chicago to Erie—[illegible] brecht, wheat at 16c. To Buffalo—Prop [illegible] Tweed, barley at 14c. Props Montana [illegible] cago, wheat at 8c to New York; schr [illegible] (yesterday) corn on p. t.; prop Toledo, [illegible] wheat, at 8c and 8c to New York. To [illegible] ch—Prop Japan, corn at 11c; capacity, [illegible] bu corn, 50,000 bu barley, 28,000 bu wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Vessels are scarce [illegible] freights firm at an advance of ¼c—[illegible] freely offered for good vessels. Charters: Buffalo—Schr Alice B. Norris and bark [illegible] (early), wheat at 15c.

BUFFALO, Nov. 2.—Rates steady. Bark [illegible] chartered for coal to Chicago, at $1.50; [illegible] Johnson, to arrive, coal to Milwaukee [illegible]; schr Starlight, railroad iron to Green Bay [illegible] $1.70; schr H. F. Merry, iron ore from [illegible] to Cleveland, at $6.50.

OSWEGO, Nov. 2.—On Saturday the market [illegible] steady at about 14c to Oswego for wheat [illegible] Buffalo. The schr Lincoln Dall was [illegible] for wheat to Oswego at 14½c.

GENERAL MARINE MATTERS.

Wind—From the southwest, light.

Seamen's wages remain unchanged at $3[illegible].

The schooner Mary Battle has arrived [illegible] gton with part of her cargo damaged.

The Silver Spray, with broken [illegible] was picked up by the steamer Algoma [illegible] and towed to Owen Sound, Ont.

The Northern Transportation boats [illegible] Central, and Canada lines have [illegible] off from the Lake Superior routes [illegible] season.

The small schooner Island went ashore [illegible] kfort a few days since. The crew [illegible]. The vessel is a total loss. Cargo [illegible] fully insured for $1,200.

The brig Lafayette Cook, bound down, [illegible] ashore about nine miles above Port Stanley [illegible] day night. The tug Bryant, of Milwaukee, [illegible] gone to her assistance.

The wreck of the schooner H. A. R[illegible] (abandoned) has arrived at Detroit [illegible] wrecking-tug Rescue. The damage [illegible] getting ashore are not very serious.

The propeller Oneida, of the Western Transportation line, upward bound, is reported [illegible] on the lower end of Bois Blanc Island, [illegible] mouth of Detroit River, having [illegible] the foggy weather last Monday night. A despatch to Messrs. Smith & Davis, [illegible], says the schooner City of Chicago [illegible] tug Mildred went ashore near Alpena [illegible] the gale of Wednesday, the Mildred [illegible] disabled while towing the schooner into port.

The schooner C. C. Trowbridge, upward bound with coal for Chicago, lost her topmasts and [illegible] both mastheads. The Leviathan [illegible] to Summer Island, and after getting [illegible] took the schooner in tow for her destination.

The buoy on Racine reef has been replaced in its former position, in 16 feet of water, 1,000 feet [illegible] of the shoalest spot. The reef extends [illegible] one mile north and south, and the same [illegible] east and west. The buoy is on the western edge of the main reef, and one-third of its length from the north end.

—Vessels have experienced heavy weather on Lake Huron for the past few days, the wind being from the southeast and northeast. The [illegible] St. Paul came to under Fish Point, at Thunder Bay, and laid there eighteen hours. Other steamers were delayed at various points.

—The bark Gibraltar, laden with 28,711 bushels of corn for Kingston, Ont., from Chicago, has arrived at Detroit in a badly crippled condition. While crossing the St. Clair Flats she came in collision with an unknown barge, carrying away her foremast and causing damages which will require an expenditure of some $500 for repairs. The repairs are being made at the Detroit dry dock.

—The water at the various ports along the South Shore is unusually low. The schooner Inter-Ocean, at Erie, a day or two since, grounded and was detained thirty-six hours. At Fairport, Ohio, Captain Butler, the Customs Collector of that port, reports only eight feet on the bar. The other ports to the westward of Cleveland, it is stated, are in a similar condition, so that in the event of a heavy gale those of our larger class of vessels would do well to take warning.

—The tug Eliza Williams, which broke adrift some ten days since, while in tow of the schooner Amoskeag, off the "Eau," on Lake Erie, has not been heard from since. As she was disabled, and the weather at the time exceedingly stormy, with heavy seas, it is feared she may have rolled over, or perhaps yet drifting about. Strict inquiries have been made of steamers and vessels which have passed along that coast, but none have seen her. Those that have passed near the Eau saw nothing of her there.

—Captain George Maloy, of schooner S. D. Woodruff, arrived down Saturday morning, and reports the tug Eliza Williams, with crew, safe at Rondeau. It appears that the tug became disabled in consequence of the derangement of her pumping machinery, and in this condition was taken in tow by the schooner Amoskeag, bound up, until the storm of Tuesday night became so violent as to break the line and separate the two, after which the tug drifted ashore at Rondeau, and was towed inside by a tug.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—A collision took place Sunday morning at the St. Clair flats in the new channel, which resulted in seriously damaging the forward cabin and pilot-house of the propeller Atlantic, *en route* from Lake Superior. The steamer arrived at the above thoroughfare at about 4 p. m. and grounded. Soon after a tow consisting of the barks Cecelia and Montgomery, with other vessels, arrived, and while attempting to pass through, ran foul of her, resulting as stated. The Montgomery came off minus her jibboom and head gear, the Cecelia her bowsprit and all forward. Both vessels have arrived at this port for repairs. The steamer's damages will prevent her from proceeding on to her destination in due time. Other vessels, names not given, were reported is damaged at the flats, but nothing authentic could be learned.

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Toothpicks Made of "Spotted Horse's" Shin Bone.

St. Louis Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

"Comanche Bill" is here, and has procured himself to be interviewed by a verdant reporter. Bill is a little weazen-faced wretch with a sandy goatee and long, thick hair, not particularly clean, and ridiculous in its general appearance. There is nothing grand about him. He don't look as if he was capable of being a great villain, even. He hangs about the bar-room of the hotel, drinking all the fire-water he can get anybody to pay for, and though he doesn't make himself "fresh," he is always ready to be drawn into rehearsing the marvelous stories of his fights with red-skins. The fellow has a hungry, longing look, when he sees a party file in and range themselves along the counter without inviting him. I squandered a few drinks on Bill, the other night, and soon had him started, hell-to-split, on the old story.

"Come, Bill," said I gently, "cheese it. I know all about your mother's hair, and your vow to kill an Injun for every hair in that portion of the scalp you recovered. But you may tell me about the toothpick made out of Spotted Horse's shin-bone, that you gave to Colonel Dobey, and the one you gave to Long John, and the one you gave to Dave Hinckley, and those you gave to a hundred other people."

Bill looked aggrieved, and then indignant. The order for another drink pacified him, however, and lowering his tone to a stage whisper, he continued:

"Well, the fact is, I did play it a little on the boys, with them toothpicks. Of course they wan't made out o' no shin-bone o' 'Spotted Hoss,' nor no other Injun. The shin-bone of an old Injun like 'Spotted Hoss' is too durned brickle for toothpicks, an' besides that, shin-bones is mostly honey-combed. But they'll get jist as much satisfaction out o' them toothpicks *as if* they was Injun bones. It don't do us no harm to humbug 'em a little, does it? And you needn't go an' print this, nuther, or I may have occasion to raise *your* ha'r."

"But what do you make the toothpicks out of, William?"

"Well, I'll tell you. You see, in every deer's fore leg there's a queer little splinter o' bone, about three inches long, narrow, and as thin as a knife-blade. What it's there for I'll be durned ef I know, an' I don't see what's the use of havin' em in the fore legs and not in the hind legs. But, anyhow, they're thar, an' when I kill a deer I always cut out this sliver o' bone for luck, and keep it for a toothpick. I've killed almost as many deer as Injuns in my time, and have accumulated a good many toothpicks. Would you like to have one? I got one in my pocket now. You kin call it a 'Spotted Hoss' piece o' ivory ef you want to, an' I'll swar to it."

"Have another drink, William?"

"Well, yes. I don't drink nothing on the Plains, and when I come to the States I got to make up for lost time."

Two hours later I looked in and Bill was relating the old story to an open-mouthed gentleman from Illinois, from whom the gentlemanly barkeeper was taking a fresh order.

"Repairing," as Understood in The Navy Yards.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Navy Yard at Portsmouth is an economical institution. There is one vessel here of immense size. Her name, I think, is the Illinois. They began to build her some years ago, and before they got up to the top, the bottom was rotten. So they are now tearing her to pieces. As I said, her size is huge, and the amount of timber in her is beyond any power of description. She is stayed, and bolted, and stanchioned, and appears as though she must be a miracle of strength. What was not massive oak was solid iron, and, in her presence, one involuntarily asks what is the need of ironclads? Standing on the ground and looking up the top works of this leviathan of the seas, the height seems dizzy. They began to build her in 1864. They put green wood in her hull, and you can now take a cane and run it clear through her bottom timbers that are one or two feet thick. The outer sheeting of four-inch oak is solid and sound; so is the inner sheeting of similar material. All this is stayed through the ribs by enormous iron bolts every few inches apart, but the ribs between are like dry punk, which crumbles into impalpable powder as you take it into your hand. As I gazed upon this stupendous fabric and thought of the hundreds of thousands of dollars that had been squandered, my mind again reverted to the benign influence of a paternal government, and I began to perceive where the joke came in. Here was this magnificent vessel, approaching completion, whose massive structure seemed able to resist the shock of centuries and "brave the lightning and the gale," all going to ruin, before she had even once kissed her native element, and I was inclined to be irritated, but remembered that Uncle Sam is one of those good-natured individuals whom we can all plunder at will without any degree of moral accountability attaching to the act, and that, therefore, there is no use of making a fuss about it. They are now engaged in tearing the Illinois to pieces, and it requires 1,300 men to do it, and will take these 1,300 men about ten years, at the rate they are going on. Add the wages of all these, for all this time, to the original cost of the vessel, and to this the cost of the new ship to be built under the same name, as it will all be charged to that account, and when the Illinois comes out, about $16,000,000 will cover the expense of her construction. The way it is done in the circumlocution and red-tape office is this: To build a new vessel of war requires an act of Congress, as I am told, and special appropriations, and all that sort of thing, and, when these are asked for, the politicians and newspapers raise a howl of spasmodic patriotism, and, therefore, it is dangerous. But a ship can be repaired to any extent, involving any amount of money, and no noise about it. The department, therefore, is now engaged in repairing the Illinois. They have preserved two planks from her spar-deck, and propose to build the balance of the boat on them, and call it after the original name; so that you can see where the $16,000,000 go to. But again, a boat might probably be built for somewhat less than that sum, and here we see how many yards are fearful and wonderful institutions. The thirteen hundred men that are engaged in repairing the Illinois—well, they have been engaged now about a month, and have, all put together, done about twenty-five cents' worth of work. They will be continued in their engagement until early in November—the first Tuesday after the first Monday, I think—at an average of from three to four dollars a day, and will do, from this time until then, work to the amount of about thirty-seven and a half cents more—all in "repairing the Illinois." I saw them repairing, and I have no doubt but that I could go into the Navy Yard, to-day, and repair with the best of them.

PLANTS IN ROOMS.

Their Influence Upon the Air.

From Appleton's Journal.

A great deal has been written and said upon the influence of plants on the air of rooms, and yet people in general have no very clear idea in regard to it, the probability being that the opinions of any casually-selected half-dozen persons will be about equally divided on the question of the good or bad effects of plants and flowers in rooms, especially bed rooms. The result is that many persons ignorantly expose themselves to deleterious influences; while others, to whom flowers are a great luxury, deprive themselves of the pleasure that might be derived from in-door cultivation of plants, being deterred from admitting them to their rooms by a fear of their injurious effects.

It is now generally understood that, in the organic world, plants and animals form two mutually antagonistic agencies. While animals destroy, plants reconstruct; what animals pull down, plants build up. Animals and fires are constantly vitiating the atmosphere; while plants, on the other hand, are as constantly purifying it. In this way the poisonous emanations of volcanoes, the effete breath of animals, and the deadly fumes of fires, are not only removed and rendered harmless, but are actually converted into delicious fruits and life-sustaining food; so that these two kingdoms, the animal and the vegetable, are not merely antagonistic, but form a wondrous balance to each other.

The details of this process are easily followed and understood, and may be thus stated: When we burn a piece of bread, it is quickly reduced to charcoal; and, if the process be continued, the whole of it, with the exception of a very small quantity of ashes, will disappear, being converted into air or gas. The same effect that is produced in the fire is produced in our bodies. The charcoal of the bread is burned and passes off in our breath as carbonic acid, and thus the air is constantly undergoing a process of poisoning, which necessitates ventilation in our houses. The plant, however, seizes upon this carbonic acid, and, with the aid of sunlight, decomposes it, using the carbon, or charcoal, to build up its own structure, while the oxygen that was consumed by the animal in burning up its food, is set free and allowed to escape into the atmosphere. Plants are thus the great purifiers of the atmosphere; and consequently, whether in the open air or in close rooms, they serve to render it fit for respiration. So far, therefore, as mere vegetable functions are concerned, plants are undoubtedly a benefit. It is true that they act as purifiers only in the presence of sunlight, and during darkness they are apt to give out a small portion of the carbonic acid they had previously absorbed; but this fact may be safely disregarded, as the quantity of gas given out in such circumstances by one of the largest house-plants probably does not equal the amount that would be emitted by half a dozen expirations of an ordinary adult. Moreover, there are good grounds for believing that, in addition to the removal of mere carbonic acid, plants exercise a salutary influence upon the oxygen of the air. Thus the well-known influence of sun-flowers, and other plants with large foliage, in preventing miasma, has been attributed to the fact that the oxygen given out by these plants is highly ozonized, and that this ozone destroys the miasmatic germs. In support of this view, its advocates adduce the fact that, in towns and cities, where the population is dense and vegetation scanty, there is always a remarkable absence of ozone; while in the country parts, where vegetation is abundant, ozone abounds.

On the whole, then, there is no reason for supposing that the foliage of ordinary plants exercises an injurious influence on the air of rooms; but, at the same time, we must not suppose from this that all plants are harmless. Most of the plants that are grown in houses are highly odorous; and it well known that the odors of many plants produce an injurious effect, which is greater than can be accounted for by any mere perfume to which they give rise. Precisely what plants are injurious to the generality of mankind it is at present impossible to say. Certain plants, such as lilies and others of that family, seem to affect some persons, while to others they are perfectly innocuous; and in other cases, as, for example, that of kalmias and rhododendrons, while the plants themselves are harmless, the pollen of the flowers is highly narcotic. It has even been supposed that what is called hay-fever—a disease to which certain sensitive persons are subject during the hay-making season—is due to the pollen of that delightfully fragrant plant—the sweet, vernal grass. The pollen of this plant is known to contain coumarine, a compound which is found largely in the tonka-bean, and which readily foams a vapor that, when inhaled, powerfully affects the brain.

The great difficulty which lies in the way of giving specific directions on this point arises from the fact that different constitutions are differently affected by the same plant. To some the odor of new-mown hay is deliciously pleasant, and significant of balmy summer evenings and all the delights of country life; to others it brings only memories of disease and pain. Unless, therefore, we know by experience that certain plants are harmless, we should be careful about admitting them to our rooms, especially when they are in flower. One rule is, however, tolerably safe, and that is, that those plants which are generally kept for the beauty of foliage, and which are destitute of odor, such as ivy, and various climing vines, are quite harmless. And, as we have just remarked, many plants are perfectly inoccuous except when in flower. In regard to flowering and highly-odoriferous plants, personal experience is the only safe guide. It will not do, in this case, to rely upon the experience of others; and great caution must be observed, so that, on the appearance of the slightest evil effects, the plant under trial may be banished from our apartments.

Indians at a Civilized Dinner.

The delegations of Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, etc., now in the East, visited the Maryland Institute Fair, Friday. The Baltimore *Gazette* says:

"After they had been conducted to the apartment in the Maryland Institute assigned them, all of the young women took to the floor, some of them in a sitting, but most of them in a reclining position, and spent the time in combing their hair with small cards, similar to those used for carding cotton and wool. Shortly after 12 o'clock the Indians were conducted to Shaw's Cottage Restaurant, on North High street, where dinner was prepared for them. As soon as dinner was announced, they did not need a second invitation, but marched in single file to the dining-room, where two long tables were spread and abundantly supplied with roast beef, potatoes, bread and butter, and fruit. Without ceremony, as soon as they reached the table they fell to work and ate ravenously for a full half hour. Most of them showed a remarkable fondness for butter and bread, and their mode of eating it was to first swallow a piece of butter about half the size of an ordinary egg, and then take a small piece of bread. The principal article of diet, however, was beef, and one squaw of about 16 years ate nine large slices, equal to about two and a half pounds. While the dinner was going on scarcely a word was spoken by any of them; indeed, there appeared to be no time for talking until the business in hand had been got through with. One large Indian, who sat near the entrance door of the dining-room, espied a plate of pickled cucumbers, and he took the largest on his plate. One-half of the pickle went into his mouth and down his throat, but no sooner was it swallowed than he slapped both hands on his stomach, and rolled his eyes upward in horror. Evidently he had not been used to that sort of relish. All finished eating at almost the same moment of time, and at a signal from Captain Alvord, who had charge of them, they returned to the reception-room, when the women again went to the floor."

—It is a well-known fact in surgery, that when air gets into the tissues in consequence of a perforation of a lung by a punctured rib, it does not excite putrefaction or suppuration, as it is apt to do when it acts on an external wound. In a letter to the London *Times*, Prof. Tyndall has connected with this fact his interesting and valuable observation, by means of a beam of light, that air expelled from the lungs by a forced expiration contains no floating particles, and considers that, together, these facts afford a complete demonstration that germs in the air, removable by filtration, are the cause of putrefaction and its associated phenomena of animalcular life.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Caswell, Hazard & Co.) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by Druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

17 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—PERSONS WISHING good board and a pleasant home can find it here.

39 WEST ADAMS-ST.—WARM ROOMS AND DAY or week board, $4 to $6; best for the money and convenient to business.

78 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FURNISHED room with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

100 WOOD-ST.—ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR gentleman and wife, or two single gents; can accommodate day boarders also.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—ONE room, furnished, for two young gents; one unfurnished, for two young ladies; and a front parlor, with rear bedroom, for married couple; rooms first-class; table board furnished; terms reasonable.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT, FURnished front room, with board, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen.

188 WEST JACKSON, NEAR HALSTED-ST.—Good location; modern improvements. Large and small rooms, well furnished. Gas and bath.

202 SOUTH PEORIA—A VERY PLEASANT room to rent with board, suitable for two; hot and cold water in the room.

214 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A LARGE, NEATly furnished front room, to rent, with board. Also single room.

229 WEST WASHINGTON.—A FURNISHED front and back room to rent with board. A few table boarders wanted.

231 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOM with board; also day board.

245 WEST POLK-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN WITH wives; also a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with good rooms.

245 WEST LAKE-ST.—TWO LARGE FRONT rooms, unfurnished, and one nicely furnished with good board.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM for single gentlemen.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely-furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

491 WEST MADISON-ST.—BEAUTIFUL SOUTH front and other rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of unfurnished front rooms, with large closet; also 1 room, 1 back parlor. The three rooms can accommodate a family of five persons.

574 WEST LAKE-ST.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS fronting Union Park, good board; one furnished, the other partially; house modern improvements.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Two gentlemen can have good board and pleasant rooms.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board, first floor, in a beautifully-furnished house, six squares west of Union Park; breakfast at 8, dinner about 6; $[illegible] per week to gentleman and wife, without children. Call at Room 14, 165 East Washington-st.

WEBER HOUSE, 26 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at $6 to $9 per week. Day board, $5. Transient, $2.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms, with board.

27 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, where a young couple will find comforts of a home. Also, hall bedroom.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board; with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

384 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class table; table boarders accommodated; references given and required.

467½ MICHIGAN-AV.—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished parlor, also a single room, with or without board, in a private family.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE COMFORTABLY furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen; also single room, with board. Reference required.

878 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A furnished front room, with alcove.

927 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED room, with first-class board, for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Also, good barn to rent, with capacity for four horses.

1104 PRAIRIE-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE room, handsomely furnished, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; private family.

1071 WABASH-AV.—TWO FRONT AND TWO back rooms, en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Refs required.

1206 PRAIRIE-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHed room with modern improvements and first-class board for gentleman and wife.

Country.

RAVENSWOOD—TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG men can have good board, with pleasant rooms; 17 minutes' ride, warm cars, and always sure of a comfortable seat; tickets, 7 cents. Address or call on McG, 9 Michigan-av.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY IN AN AMERICAN FAMILY. Address M 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A PARTY DOING BUSINESS ON THE South Side, a neat, comfortable, well-furnished room, with board; must be north of Eighteenth-st. Address, stating particulars, conveniences, price, &c., &c. D 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family, north of Halsted and east of Elizabeth-st.; please answer, stating locality and terms. Address M 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN VICINITY OF TWELFTH-ST. AND Wabash-av; terms must be moderate; single room preferred. Address, with terms, GIBBS, with Root & Cady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ONE WANTING HELP, MALE OR FEMALE, inquire at 80 Sherman-st., of Mrs. REISS, opposite the Rock Island depot.

J. C. BARTLETT, 205 MADISON-ST., AGENT FOR American watches, hereafter will retail, giving 25 per cent off factory price list. Second-hand watches of all kinds, old gold, silver, &c., taken in exchange.

NOTICE—NEW BARBER SHOP—THE CITIZENS of the North Side are respectfully informed that I shall open the Maulton House barber shop and bathing rooms on Thursday evening, Nov. 7, 1872. Everything new and first-class. F. CARCIOTTO, Proprietor.

THE NEW YORK DENTAL ASSOCIATION, REmoved to 125 West Washington-st. Extracting teeth without pain a speciality; 50 cents. Office for rent, 157 West Madison, cheap.

WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS—A PARTY WITH $30,000, who wishes to invest it wisely. Inquire for Z, in office 205 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR SECOND-HAND watches in any condition, jewelry, old gold, silver, coins, cast-off clothing, and all goods of value. C. L. BARTLETT, 205 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A PARTY GOING DIRECT TO DENver or Pueblo, Colorado, to take charge of a boy 12 years old. Address J 103, Tribune office.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 209 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL AN INTEREST in the retail hardware business, address W 31, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A 40-HORSE POWER BOILER, NEARly new, warranted to stand a cold water pressure, and perfect in every respect; fire-front, britchen, muddrum, etc., complete. Inquire at American Boiler Works, 200 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A 12-HORSE POWER PORTable engine. GRADLE & STRATZ, 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM VS. EPIZOOTIC—A SUPERIOR new 10-horse power hoisting engine for $1,100. Also, a second-hand 6-horse power oscillating horizontal engine for $100, without boiler. For particulars apply to WILLIAM McGREGOR, 22 South Canal-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A SMALL CASH capital. Address BUSINESS, Post Office box 40, Dwight, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN with $1,500, in a business well established and perfectly legitimate. Address O 12, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800 CAPITAL, IN A well-paying legitimate business. None but those with the above amount need apply. Address O 29 Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 CAPITAL; well secured, and business pays large dividend. Address P 68, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY ONE-HALF INTERest in a good-paying billiard room, and take entire charge of the same. Must have some money. Address, giving place for interview, G 46, Tribune Branch office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish to know. Cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, deafness, sore eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, piles, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 351 West Madison-st.

MADAM GABREL, THE NATURAL MAGNETIC Physician (formerly of Detroit), has located for the present at 439 South Clark-st., and is now prepared to treat those in need of her services.

MADAM IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and astrologist, is now permanently located in Chicago. She has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present and future. Her advice, in regard to business is invaluable. Call and be convinced of her great power. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. By mail inclose $2 and stamp, with age and complexion. Address or call on MADAM IDELL, No. 150 West Washington-st., Chicago.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS—RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium, 395 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, can find a cash customer, by addressing FURNITURE, care Carrier No. 31.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,537.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OUR THREE-STORY BUILDing, 30x40, suitable for livery stables or manufacturing purposes, on two and a half years cheap ground lease. GRADLE & STRATZ, 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Campbell-av., Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, bath-room, pantry, and closets, on leased ground, No. 1026 Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Apply at Barber Shop southeast corner of Twenty-Second-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—$4,000—303 WEST LAKE-ST. I WILL sell 24x125 feet, with 10-room 2-story house, in good order, at $4,000; this property is under the market and in one of the best localities in Chicago. Title is perfect and abstract complete. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,600, COTTAGE AND CORNER LOT on Thirty-first-st., four blocks from Archer-av. cars; $600 cash, balance monthly. W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$500 CASH—NEW HOUSE AND LOT, 25x175 feet, on South Side; splendid neighborhood. W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS TOGETHER NEAR THIRTY-first-st. and Archer-road, cheap. WM. H. CLARKE, Room 43, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 WAbash-av.: Michigan-av., marble front house, near Eighteenth-st.

Indiana-av., house with lot 50x173 feet, near Twenty-sixth-st., $9,000.

Hurlbut-st., house and lot northwest corner Grant-place (North Side), at a bargain, and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—SIX CHEAP LOTS ON BURNSIDE-st., east of car works, near Fiftieth-st., only $300 per lot, one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, 3 years, at 8 per cent. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON TWENTY-sixth-st., only $2,000, on small payments and long time; possession at once. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, with bay-window, Prairie-av.; bargain; very easy terms. S. MEARS, 154 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV.—10 LOTS ON EGAN-AV., near Halsted-st., proposes transfer house. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS CORNER LOT, IN-diana-av., southwest corner Leavitt, $1,500. Easy terms. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—25X125 FEET ON WABASH-AV., BEtween Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts.

100x125 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-seventh-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50x172 FEET, WEST front, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH LOT, 70x180 FEET, on Jackson-st., between Wabash and Michigan. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE Agent, 60 Clark-st.:

100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st.; finest corner south of Twenty-second-st.; cheap.

95 feet, Clark-st., corner Belden-av.; a choice corner at a great bargain.

50 feet, Park-av., near Leavitt-st., a bargain.

100 feet, West Lake-st., near Wood, cheap.

Acre-property and cheap lots to make your head swim. Come and see.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTORY LOTS—15 LOTS, 25X125 feet each, fronting on Ogden-st., corner of Kinzie. No money required of parties who wish to improve immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NO. 82, AN ELEgant residence at $26,000. Terms, $10,000 cash; $16,000 in four equal semi-annual payments, and $10,000 in five years, with interest at 9 per cent. Apply on the premises, or to H. R. Horton, 10 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—25 BEAUTIFUL LOTS NEAR FIFTY-fourth-st. and Western-av.; to be given away for $2,000 cash to-day. This property is worth $5,000. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WORKMEN SECURE THIS SMALL house and fine lot on Hubbard-st. near Wood, only $1,800; also, Sholto-st. near Polk, $2,300. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON $100 MONTHLY PAYMENTS THIS beautiful lot 25x127; first east of 98 Fulton-st., east of Oakley. Price, $2,300. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FOR SALE TWO-STORY houses and cottages, in and near the South Division of the city, at very low prices, and on reasonable terms. Purchasers will do well to call and see our list before investing elsewhere. E. P. CLARKE & CO., Room 4 Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW COTTAGE AND LOT on South Side, near horse cars; will be sold on easy terms to an immediate purchaser. KESLER BROS., Nevada Block, Franklin and Washington.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, TO PRIvate family, marble front house, two-story and basement, and sub-cellar, furnace, cooking range, supply of coal, good stable; furniture for sale. 383 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000—12 ROOM DWELLING, 10 years lease; $100 per year, on Green, near VanBuren. T. B. BOYD, 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT 25X180 FEET ON TAYLOR-st., just west of Leavitt, $1,000 cash; easy payments. Five lots on Southwestern-av., running through to Taylor-st., making two fronts. E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $2,300, FINE NEW HOUSE, AND lot near Fulton and Davis-sts.; very easy terms. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FLOURNOY-ST., NEAR Leavitt-st., $800; lot on Second-av. near Leavitt, $200; lot on Indiana-st., $1,300. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—12 ROOMS AND LOT 25x116, on Green-st., near VanBuren, $5,100, renting for $40 per month. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—54x125, CORNER DOUGLAS PLACE and Stanton-av. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—50x100 feet on Indiana-st., between Wells and Franklin; also 100x160 on Michigan-st., between Market and Kinzie-sts; very cheap. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—150x150 FEET FRONTING EAST ON Jefferson-st., between Randolph and Washington-sts; 25x80 feet south side Randolph-st., between Jefferson and Desplaines. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY payments, new house of 10 rooms. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—TWO OR THREE of those beautiful cottages, just completed; small payment down, monthly payments, and long time on balance. The location is very pleasant, and the time to and from Englewood is only 15 minutes by steam-cars. HURD & CO., 90 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, 20 CHOICE lots on Central and Circle-avs., near the depot. F. M. FOX, Room 5, 159 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT LOW FIGURES, TWO good houses of 8 rooms in North Evanston, and one in Glencoe. Monthly payments will buy a home. Remember that next spring there will be a great call for houses. $250 in $10 monthly payments will buy a lot within eight blocks of the Evanston depot. C. E. BROWNE, near depot, Evanston.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 804 State-st., 11 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—$250—ONLY $10 CASH AND $5 A month for the balance, beautiful lots at Evanston. There are only seven left at the above price, when they will be $300. Lots on Desplaines, $200; $10 cash. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$250—ONLY $10 CASH AND $5 A month for balance, a beautiful lot at Evanston. There are only nine left at the above price, when they will be $300. Lots at Desplaines, $100; $10 cash and $5 monthly. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—13½ ACRES ON CITY LIMITS, WEST of Central Park, cheap. W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTON MANUFACTORY—20 acres, on Egan-av., near new cotton manufactory. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—20 ACRES RUNning east on Humboldt Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, ¾ MILE FROM ST. L. A. & C. R. R., 16 miles from city, $80 per acre if sold at once. W. W. WATSON, Room 16, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF TAKEN IMMEdiately, 10 or 12 acres, free from all encumbrances, fronting on Eighty-seventh-st. Boulevard, near the woolen factory, machine shops, and South Chicago, which is to be the great manufacturing place of Chicago. Address OWNER, 129 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—SEVERAL BEAUtiful residences; also vacant lots and acre property. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—7 ACRES ON THE BOULEVARD north of Humboldt Park, and 5 good lots east of said park. WM. H. CLARKE, Room 43, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL LOT IN HYDE PARK, 50x150, near depot. WM. H. CLARKE, Room 43, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—OAKLAND, HOUSE, NEW, FURNACE, barn, and lot 25x146, near depot, $8,750; easy payments; furnished or unfurnished.

Hyde Park, very desirable residence, with large grounds, barn; etc., $15,500; near depot; also house and lot 100x125, near depot, for $6,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIVE-ACRE BLOCKS, SOUTHeast corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—5 OR 10 ACRES fronting Douglas Park. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CORNELL OR GRAND JUNCTION—5 or 10 acres corner of Seventy-fifth and Stony Island-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3½ ACRE BLOCK AT SOUTH ENGLEwood. (The last 5-acre block sold for cash.) Terms and price only $3,000. J. A. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—AT MAYWOOD, nice house, with large lot. Will take dry goods, hardware, or carriages as part pay. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR $10,000 CASH, HOUSE AND LOT on one of the avenues, must be a bargain. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSES ON MONTHly payments; none but owners need apply. LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 5, 127 LaSalle-st., house and lot, worth from $3,000 to $5,000, in exchange for suburban lots; will assume some incumbrance.

Also wanted large tract of Texas or Kansas wild lands in exchange for large improved farm. Also city or suburban property in exchange for fruit farm at St. Joseph, Mich.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 25, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $[illegible], which will be cash. Address CONN, 673 West Monroe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES FIRST-CLASS PINE-TIMbered land; would exchange for stock of goods; drugs preferred. Address S. B. WEST, 121 State-st.

FOR SALE—$2,700 WILL BUY LARGE BRICK house, barn, and one acre of land; all kinds of fruit; in pleasant village 90 minutes' ride from city. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—HO! FOR THE WEST—80-ACRE FARM in the finest part of Kansas, one mile from depot, with good house, team horses, cow, pigs, farming tools, for $1,800—worth double. Address J H, Tribune office, for further particulars.

MUSICAL.

NICHOLSON ORGAN FACTORY, 63 EAST INDIana-st. Price $50 to $500.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A NEW STORY AND BASEMENT brick house of 10 rooms, modern improvements, in South Division. Also 3-story and basement, stone front. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, 377 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, 8 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, etc.; good barn. 155 West Taylor-st., corner Aberdeen. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 58 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—FOUR NEW FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE cottages with basements, situated near the corner of Elston road and Paulina-st. Rent $15 per month. Parties living upon the West Side can reach their homes in 10 minutes, being close to the city limits depot on the Northwestern Road. Apply to J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 Twenty-second-st., or to Mr. GILBERT, Water Department, at the Board of Public Works, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, AND barn. 699 Washington-av., near Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED THREE-STORY BRICK house and barn. 17 Honore-st., three blocks west of Union Park, south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, near Thirty-first-st., on Michigan-av.; 12 rooms, in excellent repair, and containing modern improvements. KESLER BROS., Nevada Block, Franklin and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE—IMMEDIATE POSSESsion. The subscriber will transfer his lease of the very desirable dwelling, No. 14 Cottage-place, near Thirty-first-st.; to a responsible tenant, the rent will be made very low. Apply on the premises, after 2 p. m.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK—FURNISHED HOUSE—Beautiful place, excellent neighborhood. Also, nice two-story house without furniture. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 45, Central Union Block.

TO RENT—FINE BRICK DWELLING, 72 THIRteenth-st., 11 rooms, modern improvements; everything convenient, and in good repair. P. RYAN, 639 State-st.

TO RENT—FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS, NEW OCTAGON marble front house, 15 rooms; finest location in city, north of Fourteenth-st. handsomely furnished. Address WM. POINIER, 133 South Water-st.

TO RENT—393 PARK-AV., NEAR LEAVITT-ST., nice new house, 10 rooms, gas and water; $60. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT HYDE PARK, FURNISHed, furnace and bath-room; would sell furniture. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS AT NO. 231 NORTH Wells-st., to a family without children.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS AND attendance; price, from $10 to $25 per month. No. 1003 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE AND en suite; gas, grate, and closets; house first-class; table board near by. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, IN A private family. 172 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS SLEEPING-ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, for gents, in the heart of down-town; also, offices. E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF A BRICK house on Lake-st., near Union Park; rent, $33. G. C. WHIPPLE, 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF HOUSE, 427 HARRIson-st. Apply at 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 133 RUMSEY-ST., NEAR CHICAGO-av., two first class unfurnished front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen or ladies. Rent very low. Apply at 133 Rumsey-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, NEATLY FURnished, suitable for gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 348 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS, at 233 Blue Island-av. Cars and omnibus pass the door.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE of two front rooms, with large closets, gas, and fire, with use of bath-room; suitable for a lady and gentleman or three gentlemen. 191 West Madison-st., near Halsted.

TO RENT—GOOD SIZED UNFURNISHED FRONT room, second story (brick building), closet and bath-room attached, at 85 South Green-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE NICE UNFURnished front rooms, without board, at 422 West Jackson, cor. Throop-st.

TO RENT—3 TO 5 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR partly furnished, in a genteel house and first-class location, with or without barn. Call at 294 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 OR 6 ROOMS, WITH MARBLE MANtels and grate, closets and water-closets, gas fixtures, in the new marble front building No. 319 South Clark-st., between Van Buren and Harrison. Inquire at the premises.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, FOR one or two, with large closet, in quiet private residence. References required. No. 514 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 PLEASANT ROOMS, BATH-ROOM, and water closet attached, in the marble front building 69 West Lake-st.; rent $25; about $300 worth of furniture for sale. Apply over the store.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, WITH use of piano if desired, for two gentlemen. 45 Harmon-court.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF 339 WEST POLK-ST., 6 rooms, closets, and pantries, cheap. Apply 339 stairs, or at 521 South State-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE, WITH LARGE WINdow, 10½x16 feet, for $8 per month. Inquire, from 5 to 6 a. m., or 6½ to 8½ p. m., at 261 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—THE STORE 376 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Edwards, Binett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 3 rooms on second floor, lately occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 376 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—A NICE SECOND FLOOR, 60X80, WITH good light; front and rear; suitable for merchandise or light manufacturing; at 81 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, SHOP SUITABLE FOR manufacturing. 200 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, to be rented together or singly; one on ground floor, 25x24, to be ready by Dec. 1; and one on third story, 20x30; possession immediately; heated by steam. Call between 8 and 9, on L. G. HUNT, 519 Wabash-av., corner Harmon-court, up stairs.

TO RENT—ONE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 40x25, on alley, rear of No. 248 Michigan-av., suitable for carpenter shop, stable, or store-room. A. H. McLEAN, Real Estate Agent, 223 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT OFFICE SUITABLE for printer or any light business, 133 West Madison-st. Also nice room opposite Sherman House, cheap. E. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE 115 FEET DEEP 257 HALSTED-st., next to corner Harrison. Immediate possession. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE AND BASEMENT No. 87 Third-av., near Harrison-st.; suitable for any business or storage. H. LOWY, 531 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED rooms, for light housekeeping, in a pleasant neighborhood; for gentleman and wife, without children; prompt pay. Address R 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—10 GOOD HOUSES; NONE but owners need apply. LARKIN & BENNETT, 75 South Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLOOR for housekeeping, by two adults; immediate possession; state location and particulars. Address B 67, Tribune office, at once.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED house, in good locality, on South Side, by a responsible gentleman; no children; the best care taken of furniture. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLACE SUITABLE FOR a carpenter shop, or will buy out a small one. Address N 50, Tribune Branch office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH FROM $300 TO $400 capital, can secure an interest in a business that will pay $200 to $300 per month, to go to Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. Call at 210 East Madison-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock a. m. Thursday.

A YOUNG MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL CAN make money by addressing BUSINESS, P. O. Box 40, Dwight, Ill.

A RARE CHANCE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYing businesses in the city, good location, for sale cheap. Parties going East. Apply at 169 West Madison-st. MRS. HARDING.

A HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE BEST PAYing photograph galleries in the West for sale, at low price. Address PHOTOGRAPHER, care Photographer, Dwight, Ill.

A RETAIL GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, DOING a fine business, situated in one of the principal streets in the West Division. To anyone wishing to go into the business this is a fine chance. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J W E, care of Carrier 4.

A CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' SHOP, ON Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs., for sale. Long lease of the lot. For bargain, go to the shop.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP FOR SALE or rent. The undersigned offers his blacksmith and wagon shop, situated on the best business street (Water-st.) in the city of Peru for sale or rent.

This is a rare chance for a suitable person to establish himself in a paying business.

Bad health the cause for offering to dispose of the property.

WILLIAM RECK,
Box 209, Peru, LaSalle County, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—$400 WILL BUY A boarding-house centrally located on one of the avenues, furnished throughout with new and elegant furniture, doing a thriving business, having at present eighteen boarders. If purchased in a few days; rent cheap. Reason for selling, proprietor going to San Francisco. Address L 85, Tribune office.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A BOARDING-house on Wabash-av. for sale. The house grosses $115 a week at low rates; rent $100 a month; furniture cost $1,600. Price, $1,100. Reasons for selling, dislike of the business. Apply, personally, at 809 Wabash-av.

ONE OF THE FINEST CONFECTIONERY, ICE cream, and oyster establishments in the State, in a city of 11,000 inhabitants for sale; no competition. Address P. A. BARTLETT, Jacksonville, Ill.

SPLENDID CHANCE—TEA, COFFEE, AND spice store, well-established (cash trade), pays well. $2,200 cash will buy it. P 40, Branch Tribune office.

STORE AND GENERAL STOCK OF GOODS FOR sale, doing a good trade. Address Box 78, Prairieville, Mich.

TO PACKERS—I HAVE FOR RENT, ON LONG lease, a store, ice-house and cellar in good location for retail packing-house, No. 245 Cottage Grove-av. GEO. H. HESS, 237 Egan-av.

$50 TO $100 WILL SECURE AN OFFICE BUSIness in all large towns, that will pay $15 to $20 daily. SWIFT & CO., 117 Third-av.

$1,800 HALF DOWN, CAN BUY A BONE DUST and glue factory; the machinery is new and complete; a paying business is already established; this is a good opening for a man of small means. Lose no time in addressing RIPLEY & CO., 22 Lumber Exchange.

$3,000 RARE CHANCE—A COUNTRY stock of goods complete, consisting of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., etc., will be sold 75c on the dollar, if taken immediately. JOHN McALLISTER & CO., 171 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, GOOD PENMAN, one who understands double entry. Address F 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY 2 SMART, ACTIVE dry goods salesmen, who understand their business; none other need apply. W. MAC BRYDE, Moline, Ill.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN SALESMAN IN A dry goods store. Address C 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRUGGIST OF strictly sober habits. Apply at drug store, 152 North Halsted, corner of Indiana-st.

Trades.

WANTED — 100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter; and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 18 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD BOOT MAKERS, AT NO. 723 Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—4 GOOD BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS for custom work; the best wages paid. Apply immediately at 106 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—TWO PAPERHANGERS AND DECOrators; also, two painters at 44 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER FOR cutting and fitting. Apply to L. B. ADAMS, 13 South Water-st.

WANTED—A WATCHMAKER, TO DO GENERAL jobbing; good wages and steady job. Call to-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at Kuhn's Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. 125 Taylor-st., corner Clinton.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, MAN OR woman, at Central European House, 42 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD MEN TO WORK ROUND A factory at STRAWN, POWELL & BROWN'S, 80 to 90 Erie-st.

WANTED—500 MORE MEN FOR THE NORTHwestern Railroads, Menominee; winter job; wages from $2.50 to $3.00; entirely free fare; also tickets to the South, for half rates. Apply to Chicago Emigrant Bureau, 25 West Lake.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENtral Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; 100 for Chicago & Pacific; 50 corn huskers; $1.25 and board; cheap tickets South. 25 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—GOOD LABORERS FOR THE CHICAgo & Northwestern Railroad; wages from $2.25 to $2.75 per day. A. ANDERSON & CO., 25 West Washington-st.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR SAWMILLS AND PINeries; work all winter; fare and board furnished to the work; wages $33 to $40 per month and board; 10 farm hands, 500 railroad laborers, 150 wood-choppers and 50 coal miners; cheap tickets South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—MEN FROM 16 TO 60 YEARS OF AGE, to clear $10 to $75 a week with our money-making goods; cannot be found elsewhere. A few can have a chance in the city, and one in each town outside with a guarantee of $5 to $12 a day, for energetic persons. MERRILL & CO., 12 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished; 500 wood choppers at good prices; 40 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st., or 30 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS FOR CAIRO & FULton Railroad; wages $2.25 per day; plenty of good station work at big prices; 3,000 levee hands, $50 per month and board; steady work all winter and spring; also sawmill hands, $33 to $40 per month and board; farm hands, $1.25 per day and board. Apply to C. V. SNELL & CO., 25 West Randolph-st., agents for Mandeville & Allen, and P. J. Kennedy & Co.

WANTED—GOOD BOYS, AT 138 TWENTY-SECond-st. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company.

WANTED—TEN GOOD MEN FOR STEADY WINter job; wages, $1.50; board, $4.00; company work. Apply at 216 East Washington-st., Room 26.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS OYSTERMAN, AT JOE'S Oyster Bay, southeast corner State and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—12 MEN FOR FARM WORK, AND 20 for railroad; good wages will be paid, and work all winter. Inquire 30 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—200 WOODchoppers; fare furnished to those having baggage. Also, 50 farm hands. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal, or 30 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO KITCHen work, at 396 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 282 Fouquer-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK; one who can wash, iron, and cook well. Apply at 136 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS. APply at 832 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON. Wages, $4. Call at 697 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, A FIRST-CLASS COOK and second girl, in a boarding house, 224 West Washington-st. References required.

WANTED—COOK, AT 372 WEST WASHINGTON-st. One who fully understands cooking; no other need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in family of four; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply for two days at No. 44 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WASHER AND IRONER TO work at Evanston. Apply at 31 Pine-st., near Indiana.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-IRONERS, 1 first-class ladies' clothes ironer, 2 washer-women, and 1 starcher. Call at half-past 7 a. m. at European Laundry, 92 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDE GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; references required. Apply immediately at 28 Southwestern-av.

WANTED—GIRL, AT 603 WEST MONROE-ST. TO a good cook high wages will be paid.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, at 698 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FEMALE COOK, AT THE Central European House, 42 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE FOR GENeral housework and one for nurse, German, Norwegian, Sweden, or Bohemian preferred. Apply at 139 Calumet-av.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST-rate cook, and second girl; no washing nor ironing; none but competent help need apply. No. 21 South Robey-st., near Madison.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COMPETENT GIRLS IN private family, one for general housework, and a second girl to sew and take care of baby. Apply at 360 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, ONE WHO has cooked in a private boarding house, the other to wash and iron; good wages paid. Apply at 469 West Washington-st.

WANTED—25 GIRLS FOR HOUSEWORK. CALL to-day at the Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, ONE TO DO GENERAL housework, and one to take care of children. 364 South Clark, near Adams-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS IN restaurant at 274 South State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; Swede or German preferred. Apply at 1276 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER. APPLY 186 Fourth-av.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SEW ON PANTS. CALL AT 42 Brown-st., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts. Good wages and steady employment.

WANTED—MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS DRIVING cattle. Apply to GEO. MILLER, distiller, Twenty-seventh-st. and Lake Shore; come early.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN 4 and 5 o'clock, a lady's gold watch, M. J. Tobias, maker, Liverpool, No. 12,677, with a black chain. Lost on Michigan-av., north from Fourteenth-st. to Hubbard-court; on Wabash south to Twelfth-st. Any one leaving it at 78 Twelfth-st. will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS ON STEEL BEAD chain, on Wabash-av., between Peck-court and Sixteenth-st.; liberal reward if left at 836 Indiana-av., corner Sixteenth-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY, IN EITHER THE WEST OR North Divisions, on the way to Miss Grant's school, a lady's open-face, gold watch. Any one returning same to CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., will receive a suitable reward.

LOST—OCT. 25, 1872, A RED MILCH COW, WITH white spot on her forehead, branded on the right horn, "Fitzpatrick." Ten dollars reward will be paid for her recovery to JAS. FITZPATRICK, one block west of Western-av., on Blue Island-av.

LOST—ON STATE, BETWEEN MADISON AND Van Buren-sts., a black leather pocket-book, containing a Michigan Southern, R. I., and Ft. Wayne R. R. commutation ticket to Englewood; notes and currency. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving above with J. COLE, 111 State-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BLACK HORSE, WEIGHS about 1,200 or 1,300; 14 hands high; half French breed. A suitable reward will be received on delivery at ice house, corner Union and Erie.

TAKEN UP—A BAY MARE—WHICH THE OWNER can call for, and pay expenses, at 18 O'Brien-st.

$5.00 REWARD—LOST—A PIECE OF A GENT'S watch chain, in a saloon, last night. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by returning the same to 449 State-st.

$10 REWARD—TO ANY PERSON RETURNING a large pocketbook, lost at the entrance of Nixon's Building, on Clinton-st., with its contents, which are useless to any person but the owner. JULIUS COOK, No. 121 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SPORTSMEN, ATTENTION!—2 CENtral fire Greener guns; bore, 10; 3 fine Muzzle loaders; bore, 10, at reasonable prices. Call soon at 433 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—STEAM SAND BARGE, suitable for lightering purposes, as well as dredging sand. Inquire at No. 5 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—1,000 ARMY OVERCOATS (BLUE) wholesale and retail, by CLEMENT & SAYER, 294 and 296 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CANAL STEAM STONE-BOAT, IN perfect running order, will carry 100 tons, for sale at a bargain. G. P. BAY, 20 Rucker-st.

FOR SALE—SHADE TREES—CORNER CLINTON and Adams-sts. Set out trees and improve your property. Call and select your trees.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 45.

MONEY TO LOAN IN MODERATE SUMS ON pianos, furniture, or good collateral, at No. 125 South Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR 60 OR 90 days. Secured paper bought and sold. H. LOWY, 531 Wabash-av.

WANTED—$500 TO $25,000 FOR ONE YEAR. Security, store and dwelling on State-st. Address MANUFACTURER, care Carrier No. 21.

$1,000 AND $2,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN for one year. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 8, No. 153 Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—FOR CASH A USED COUPE CARriage. State price and place where to be seen. Address H, care Carrier 34.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper in a wholesale or retail store. Address B 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE AND systematic man of eighteen years' experience. Advertiser has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and office work; can give security, if required, and Chicago reference that cannot fail in being satisfactory. Address O D, Tribune office, for 10 days. No objection to leaving the city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, who desires to learn the wholesale business; can give good references; now in business at Kansas City. Address JAMES W. GILBERT, Box 25, Kansas City, Mo.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE OR retail house, or in any other business where he can make himself useful, by a young man; three years' experience in grocery and dry goods business; speaks four languages, is a good penman, and quick at figures; wages no object; references A No. 1. Address C 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent bookkeeper with large experience seeks an engagement. Address N 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, EDUCATED German wishes to be occupied a part or the whole of the day in a respectable business. Address P 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron for private family, West Side preferred. Address W 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYIST OR ASSISTant bookkeeper in some insurance or real estate office; am not afraid to work, and would take any place where I could earn board and washing for a while. B 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GROCERY STORE, by a young man who has had four year's experience in the business, and can furnish the best of references. Apply or address WHITHOUSE, at 42 Eagle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN RETAIL OR WHOLEsale grocery store. Speaks English, German, Scandinavian. Good references. Address PETER ANDERSON, P. O. Box 150, Ottawa, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PHONOGRAPHIC writer, corresponding secretary, amanuensis, or collector. Can produce the highest testimonials. Address Q 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY, IN A STORE, either wholesale or retail; understands keeping accounts, and not afraid of work; can give good city references. Address P 80, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN FROM the East, who has filled every position from an apprentice to proprietor in the machine business, and who thoroughly understands the building of steam-engines, desires a position in a machine shop, with a view of taking an interest, if desired. No objections to the country. Can give the best of Eastern and city references. Address, for a few days, L. G. S., 289 South Morgan-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AT SCROLL-SAWING AND turning. Address Q 54, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, STEADY boy, to learn a trade. Call, or address, 157 South Paulina-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A carpenter-shop or door, sash, and blind factory; has had three years experience as foreman for a Chicago firm; will take an interest, if desired; reference furnished. Address Q 58, Tribune Branch office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (A Dane) to take care of horses or cows and do general work about a yard or garden; cannot speak any English. Address 400 North Wells-st., in the cigar store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman, who is well experienced in the business; can furnish all the references required. Apply for a week; address T H M, 1121 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, NO children—as coachman, and cook and ironer. Apply at 1401 South State, or address Y 27, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MARRIED MAN AND wife; man to take care of horses, drive, and make himself generally useful; woman to do general housework. Address 508 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond-work; first-class family; 833 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, IN A PRIvate family. No. 114 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Please call at 412 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK or to do second work. Best of references. Address 274 Fouquer-st., or 312 West Twelfth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a Swedish girl, to do second work. Call at 35 Dickson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, as cook or to do general housework. Address No. 25 Sloan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO general or kitchen work in a small private family. Good wages required. Good reference can be given. ANNIE O'CONNOR, 50 Quinn-st., Bridgeport.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, TIDY GIRL, in a private family, at second work. Call at 137 Catherine-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS—IN a private family, and one to do general housework or second work. West Side preferred. Call at 113 Foster-st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE, 16 years old, to do light kitchen work; the other to do housework in a small private family. Call at 69 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN A PRIvate family to do up-stairs work, or sew. Please call at 229 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl, in a private family; no objection to going into the country. Inquire at 82 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 1 RESTAURANT AND 2 boarding-house cooks, 3 girls together, and 25 girls for housework. Call at 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl, as cook or second girl, in a private family. Apply at 125 Butterfield-st., in rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as cook, the other as second girl; best of references. Call for two days at 372 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO ANY KIND OF housework, will do cooking, except second work; in or out of the city. O 62, Tribune Branch office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS governess in a private family. Address H 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS seamstress in a private family, understands four machines; can furnish one; is willing to assist with up-stairs work; references if required. Call at 248 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT DRESSmaker, as seamstress by the day. Address P. O. Box 20.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY USED TO HOUSEkeeping in all branches, wants a situation in a small good family, or to keep house for a widower. Call at 334 Fourth-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, thoroughly competent as housekeeper in a pleasant family or boarding-house; understands the care of children. Address or call on S B, 230 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, as housekeeper; widower's family preferred; best of references. Address S 12, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO attend in a store or to work at dressmaking. Address L. ANDERSON, up-stairs, 90 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, second girls, cooks for hotels, restaurant, and boarding houses, general housework, city or country. MRS. BALKAM'S Employment Bureau, 126 West Jackson-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, for one of the most useful and best selling articles ever invented. N. WILLEY & CO., 209 West Madison-st., Room 20.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is new and as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 83 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $12½ day with our golden cabinets and other goods. Several cleared $15 Saturday afternoon. Samples in country free. Will pay any one's expenses to Chicago and back if we do not show the best chance ever offered. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR AN ARTICLE IN IMMEdiate and great demand, to sell on street corners or otherwise. Apply at 201 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW PARING and slicing knife; ladies preferred. Apply 373 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FLOURISHING TOWN, 160 acres; railroad running through; depot in the centre; two elevators, six stores, church, school, and numerous residences, &c., all built within last eighteen months; in best farming county in Illinois; can all be laid out in lots, and will realize a handsome fortune, as several are interested; will sell for $25,000, or trade for $50,000 worth Chicago property and pay difference or assume incumbrance. LINGLE & DARROW, Room 11 Otis Block, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—A 80-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, splendid land, within 2½ miles of a good market, 180 miles from Chicago, title perfect. Would exchange for dry goods, groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, hardware, clothing, &c. Terms only what. None but business men address H, Box 477, Galesburg, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE FINEST 3-STORY 25-foot houses in Chicago; new and elegantly finished, together with new and magnificent furniture throughout. Will be exchanged for improved or unimproved city property. Reasons for disposal. Value, $30,000. Address N 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR GOOD SUBURban lots a nice set of office and chamber furniture; also a first-class piano. M. H. MORRIS, Room 5, 127 LaSalle-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE PURCHASING YOUR FAMILY SEWING-machine don't fail to examine the late Grover & Baker. Office 150 State-st.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT AND EASY-RUNNING Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 207 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 148 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; work given when desired; sewing machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 24 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments and work given to parties if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the best—sold on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 383 West Madison-st.; branch, 663 Wabash-av.

THE ELECTION.

Continued from First Page.

give Greeley 900 majority; Vernon County, about 70 for Greeley.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—The vote in this city and county is not yet counted. Greeley's majority, however, will be about 2,500 in the city, and something over 3,000 in the county. The Republicans claim their Sheriff, Judge of Circuit Court and County Marshall. Governor Stanard, Republican, in the Third Congressional District, is elected by a small majority. Erastus Wells, Democrat, is re-elected in the Twenty-second District, and Wm. H. Stone, Democrat, is elected in the Third District.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 6.—The majorities in forty-four counties for Grant, as compared with the vote of 1871, for Day, Supreme Court, are put by the Republican State Central Committee as follows:

Counties.	Present maj.	Vote 1871.	Gain.	Loss.
Harrison	300	122	178	
Iowa	500	277	423	
Fayette	800	781	89	
Delaware	900	489	462	
Cedar	1,100	781	319	
Louisa	800	558	242	
Webster	200	6	194	
Mills	398	299	99	
Adams	700	321	379	
Pottawatomi	275	286		11
Clinton	800	845		45
Crawford	190	124	66	
Lee	50	432		382
Cerro Gordo	589	489	100	
Decatur	400	42	358	
Union	550	269	281	
Henry	1,350	1,152	198	
Polk	1,351	1,127	224	
Carroll	258	81	177	
Jefferson	625	524	101	
Lucas	350	202	148	
Page	700	517	183	
Marion	300	66	234	
Dallas	1,050	319	731	
Keokuk	450	196	254	
Van Buren	500	303	197	
Washington	900	1,034		134
Muscatine	550	469	131	
Storey	1,000	729	271	
Floyd	1,000	750	250	
Winneshiek	1,000	861	139	
Benton	1,643	1,171	472	
Boone	400	765		365
Jasper	2,000	1,295	705	
Cherokee	400	312	88	
Hamilton	700	454	246	
Blackhawk	1,700	1,368	332	
Buchanan	850	769	81	
Green	577	392	185	
Marshall	1,800	1,407	393	
Wapello	500	75	425	
Cass	550	332	218	
Montgomery	534	328	206	
Tama	1,000	1,042		42

Total majority, 37,958, against 28,306 on the vote of 1871. The same counties show a Republican gain of 9,531. This rate of gain will probably give the Republicans the State by nearly 60,000. All Congressmen claimed by from 1,500 to 10,000 majority, except in the Second District, which will be very close. All the returns from Dubuque County are not in. The count of the city vote will not be completed till to-morrow, and, probably, will give a Democratic majority on President of 1,000. Stoneman, Liberal Democratic nominee for Congress, has 1,300 majority. The whole district gives Donnan, Republican, 1,500 majority. The Democrats elect the Sheriff by about 260 majority.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 6.—Burlington City and Township, DesMoines County—Grant, 124 majority, a large Republican gain. McCrady, Republican for Congress, 111 majority. The county is conceded to the Republicans by 300 to 600 majority. Lucas County—Grant's majority, 400, a gain of 90 over '68. Kasson, 180 majority. Washington County—Grant's majority in the county is 910; McCarry's majority for Congress, 910.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Nov. 6.—Grant's majority in Pottawattomie County is from 275 to 300. McDill, Republican, is elected to Congress in this District by 4,000 majority.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Iowa, Nov. 6.—Partial returns from all parts of the State indicate the election of the entire Republican Congressional delegation and a majority of 60,000 for Grant and the entire State ticket. Polk County gives Grant 1,530 majority; Jasper, Grant, 2,000 majority; Dallas, Grant, 1,037 majority; Union, Grant, 511 majority; Montgomery, Grant, 534 majority; Mahaska, Grant, 1,000 majority; Marion, Grant, 254 majority; Guthrie, Grant, 450 majority; Hardin, Grant, 1,200 majority; Clarke, Grant, 525 majority; Cerro Gordo, Grant, 690 majority; Iowa, Grant, 460 majority; Page, Grant, 710 majority; Davis, Grant, 224 majority; Harrison, Grant, 300 majority; Warren, Grant, 1,200 majority; Madison, Grant, 750 majority; Adams, Grant, 750 majority. So far as heard from the Republican gain over the vote of last year is about 10 per cent. Kasson is elected to Congress in this District by 6,000 majority.

JEFFERSON, Iowa, Nov. 6.—An official canvass of Greene County gives a Republican majority of 577. O'Conos has 61 over Greeley.

Clinton County, Iowa, Colton, Republican for Congress, 160 majority. Cedar County, Iowa, Colton, Republican, for Congress, 350 majority.

Crawford County, Iowa—Grant's majority, 190, a Republican gain of 70. Orr, Republican, for Congress, 170 majority.

Harrison County, Iowa—Reports from seven townships give Grant 220 majority, which is a large gain over the election of 1868.

Woodbury County gives Grant 350 majority, a Republican gain of 250 over 1868.

BROOKFIELD, Nov. 6.—Linn County, official, gives Grant 28 majority; Henderson, for Governor, 199; Hyde, Republican, for Congress, 178. Scott County gives Greeley 377 majority; Woodson, Democrat, for Governor, 574 majority. Eight precincts of Lafayette County give Greeley and the Democratic ticket 600 majority.

KANSAS.

COLUMBUS, Kansas, Nov. 6.—Cherokee County gives the Liberal State ticket 500 majority, and elects a Liberal State Senator, but gives two Republican Representatives small majorities.

Marshall County gives Grant and the State ticket 500 majority, and the county ticket about 300 majority.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 6.—The vote in this city is not yet all counted. It is estimated, however, that Grant has 175 majority. Six precincts in the county outside the city give Grant 150 majority. The State will give Grant 25,000. Three Liberals are elected to the Lower House, and two to the Senate, so far as heard from.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 6.—Anderson County gives Grant 86 majority, and the State ticket 30 to 40 less. Montgomery County, Grant, 3,066 majority.

ALABAMA.

Citronelle, Ala, 242 votes polled. Grant's majority, 38.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Nov. 6.—Grant, 2,527; Greeley, 979. For Governor—Lewis, Republican, 2,578; Hindon, Democrat, 770.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 2.—County returns show about equal gains and losses by both parties compared with 1868. Each is confident of the State.

Bramberg, Liberal, is chosen to Congress, in the First District, by 1,630. Rapier, colored, Republican, is elected, in the Second District, by 1,000. Handley, Democrat, in the Third District; Hayes, Republican, in the Fourth; Caldwell, Democrat, in the Fifth; and Sloss, Democrat, in the Sixth.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 6.—Official and unofficial returns from twenty-eight parishes outside of Orleans give a net Republican majority of 7,348. In 1870 they gave a net Republican majority of 13,664. Darrell in the Third, and Marvin in the Fourth Districts, are re-elected to Congress. Counting the vote of Orleans parish is progressing slowly. The impression prevails that at the present rate it will require thirty days to complete it. Nothing has developed to change the belief that the Liberals have 10,000 majority in the city. General Geo. A Sheridan is undoubtedly elected Congressman-at-Large. It will require an official count in Sypher and Sheldon's District to decide.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 6.—The vote of Florida will be very close. Bloxham, Democrat, is probably Governor. Greeley runs behind the State ticket.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 6.—Returns come in very slowly. Twelve counties heard from give Hart, Republican candidate for Governor, 6,000 majority over Bloxham, Liberal candidate. Five of the above counties have always polled a very heavy Republican majority. There are twenty-seven counties yet to be heard from. Both parties claim the State by a very small majority.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 6.—Additional returns show the Republicans have carried the State by 12,000. The Republicans will have a majority of 32 on a joint ballot in the next Legislature.

NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—A despatch just received from Nevada, says that Grant's majority in the State is 2,000. The Legislature stands 52 Republican and 20 Democrats, which secures the election of J. P. Jones as United States Senator.

Kendall, Democrat, is elected to Congress by 200 majority.

OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—A despatch from Portland, Oregon, gives Grant a majority of 2,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—No further returns are received from Oregon. Grant's majority is estimated at 2,000.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—The official vote of Cleveland City gives Grant 3,831 majority, a Republican gain of 2,357 over October.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 6.—Additional returns indicate that Grant will have 10,000 majority in the State.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The vote of Massachusetts, nearly complete, foots up: Grant, 131,077; Greeley, 57,860. Grant's majority, 73,217. Washburn's majority for Governor, 71,238.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 6.—Grant will probably have 5,000 majority in this State.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 6.—Returns from all but one town give Grant 4,720 plurality, and 4,315 majority.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 6.—Fifty-six counties, official and reported majorities, give a Republican majority of 19,583, an average gain of 350 to the county. The Republican Central Committee claim a majority in the State of 23,000.

MAINE.

BANGOR, Maine, Nov. 6.—The returns indicate about 30,000 Republican majority in the State.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 6.—136 towns give Grant 49,368; Greeley, 34,303.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Returns indicate Greeley's majority in Maryland 3,000.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.—Albert, Republican, is elected to Congress in the Fifth District by several hundred majority.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 6.—McFadden, Democratic candidate for Congress, is supposed to be elected.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The effect of the election was anticipated in Wall street, and Grant's success had little influence on the various markets. The opening dealings were at a slight decline in gold; steady prices for Goverment bonds, and ⅛ to 1½ per cent decline in railway and miscellaneous securities.

In the afternoon the cable reported a decline in securities at London, which was followed by vague rumors of an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to-morrow, and a war between England and Russia. These rumors could not be authenticated, but nevertheless they caused an advance in gold to 112⅝, and a decline in stocks of ½ to 1½ per cent. The business in all departments throughout the day was on a moderate scale, and the dealings devoid of any great excitement.

GOLD.

The gold market is in an artificial condition, having been oversold last week by the Treasury clique, who have been since at the mercy of the Bank of Montreal clique. Report says, however, that the latter have fallen out among themselves, and did not reap the full benefit of the high rates for which gold was lent on Monday. Cash gold, was comparatively easy, and after being worth as high as ½ per cent for use, declined to 4 per cent for carrying.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy in the morning. Call loans ranged from 5 to 7 per cent, and in the afternoon from 5 to 6 per cent. Prime business notes pass in the open market at 9 to 12 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was quiet and steady.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened heavy, and declined. At noon, prices improved slightly, but under the vague rumors from London mentioned above, fell off from ½ to 1½c, closing dull and steady.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were firmer at the close, the advance in gold more than neutralizing the decline at London.

PRODUCE.

Flour was fairly active; good shipping extras in demand, and not plenty; medium extras heavy and irregular; fair grades fairly active and steady; good No. 2 and superfine in good request. At the close the market was moderately active and weaker, on low and medium grades. In wheat, nothing done at the opening. The market closes 1@2c lower, and quiet under favorable Liverpool advices. Winter was better sustained than spring, and not freely offered; prices nominal. Pork was firmer and fairly active; cut meats generally quiet; light stock steady, but heavy weights dull and weak. Bacon quiet, but firm; on the spot and for November at 8½c; 25 boxes sold as high as at 8⅝c. For future, the market is dull and rather weak. Lard firmer, with an active business in city.

NEW YORK.

Comments of the Anti-Grant Press on the Result—Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The anti-Grant journals account for the collapse of the Greeley cause in considerable diversity of opinion.

The *World* says the Democracy was gaining ground steadily up to the time when the Tammany exposures blasted the party hopes, and made some alliance necessary. The acceptance of Greeley was a desperate resource.

The *Express* attributes the failure to Administration money and preliminary reverses in the State elections. It thinks the Republican party too strong for the national good, and finds some consolation in remembering that Grant, Dix, and Havemeyer were Democrats for many years. The Democrat stay-at-homes, it says, are counted by tens of thousands, and as if they were not weak enough, deserted their vote for Congress in the States, as in Tennessee, which they had ample power to elect a Congressman-at-Large.

The *Sun* says an army of Democrats refused to vote. Another army of Democrats voted for Grant. It thinks neither Charles Francis Adams nor Judge Davis would have fared as well as Greeley as the coalition candidate.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says the result is not an approval of Grant's Administration, but a fresh expression of distrust of the South. It believes that Greeley had some fatal infelicities as a candidate, one of which has been his intensity as a Republican heretofore, and, finally, he is a man of too much ability to be elected President.

That the Democratic party has sustained other than a merely temporary blow, none of the Opposition press are willing to credit, or even consider.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—William F. Havemeyer, the newly elected Mayor, received to-day the congratulations of his numerous personal and political friends. Among the callers were many of the best known men in the city and State.

George Bliss, Jr., is talked of for United States District Attorney in place of Noah Davis, elected Supreme Court Judge. Benjamin R. Phelps is also mentioned in connection with the office should he not be elected County District Attorney.

Steamship Java, for Europe, to-day took $127,000 in specie. Among the passengers were August Belmont and family. Among the passengers who arrived at this port from Liverpool, were Ole Bull and Hon. Morrison R. Waite, of Ohio, Counsel for the United States Government before the Tribunal Arbitration at Geneva.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—Probabilities—For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, continued rain, warm and threatening weather, and falling barometer, with northeastly to southeasterly winds. For the Middle and Eastern States, warm and threatening weather, falling barometer, and winds gradually veering to northeasterly, with continued rain in the Northwest, and thence to the Ohio Valley and Michigan, partly cloudy weather and southwesterly and northwesterly winds. On the lower lakes clearing weather and southwesterly winds. Warning signals are ordered for New Orleans and Mobile.

WASHINGTON.

How the Administration Will Treat the Liberal Leaders.

Trumbull and Schurz to be Deposed from Their Positions in the Senate.

The President Anxious to Know What Mr. Greeley Will Do.

General Grant Considers Himself Vindicated.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—A member of the Cabinet to-day was asked what the course of the President would be toward Greeley, Fenton, Trumbull, Schurz, Sumner, and the other Republican, who had opposed his election. The officer answered that the President would treat them with a severe letting alone; that the proper course of the President and his Cabinet would be a morbid indifference and disregard for them; that they had left the party, and the fault was their own, and that the President would keep along in his old paths, and not be influenced by anything that had taken place in the canvass. The enmity of the Administration toward Schurz and Trumbull is the most marked, and it is safe to say that every effort of the White House "Ring" will be put forward to remove Trumbull from the Judiciary Committee in the Senate. The Attorney General is warmly in favor of Trumbull's removal, and it is thought that his displacement will be among the first demands that the President will make of the Senate.

Senator Schurz will also be removed from his place on the Foreign Relations Committee, because the Administration fears his opposition to some of its pet measures, such as the annexation of San Domingo, which is to be again attempted. Fenton, as Chairman of the Committee on the Contingent Expenses, will probably not be disturbed, as the Committee is only of nominal importance. A revision of the Senate Committees must, according to the rules, be made at the beginning of every session. While the Administration would like to have Banks removed from the Chairmanship of the House Foreign Committee, they do not see just how it can be done, as the Speaker appoints the committees for a whole Congress, and not for a single session, and Speaker Blaine has no right to remove a committeeman after his appointment, except by the direction of the House.

HE WANTS TO KNOW.

The President, according to report, is more anxious to know what Mr. Greeley is going to do, what the *Tribune* is going to do, and what Whitelaw Reid is going to do, than anything else. He is certainly not indifferent to them.

JOCULARITIES.

Among the despatches received by the President last night was a long one from a horse doctor in Duluth, giving the President unnecessary instructions regarding the care of his horses, in case they were taken with the disease.

Among the witty sayings of the President last night, as reported, was that Greeley had at last got time to go a fishing, a thing he had desired for 30 year.

RETAINS HIS COMPOSURE.

The President has recently received several anonymous letters, informing him that, in case he was re-elected, the writers intend to assassinate him. The letters, it is stated, give the President no uneasiness whatever, the writers being supposed to be insane.

CLERKS APPOINTED.

Twenty-eight clerks, of both sexes, were to-day appointed in the Treasury Department, they having stood highest among the several hundred examined.

POSTOFFICE STATISTICS.

The Postmaster of St. Louis reports to the Department that, during the month of October, sixty-four carriers, at an expense of $5,195.18, were employed, and that 880,547 mail letters, 76,503 local letters, and 156,799 newspapers were delivered. During the month 566,740 letters and 65,952 newspapers were collected by the carriers. The incidental expenses of the office were $200.

The report of the Postmaster at Chicago for the month of October to the Post Office Department shows that 111 letter carriers were employed at an expense of $9,060.42; 1,190,379 mail letters, 179,071 local letters, and 251,216 newspapers were delivered; and 503,246 newspapers collected. The incidental expenses of the office were $738.65.

[To the Associated Press.]

VINDICATED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—The President said to-day that, apart from the political issues involved, he was gratified that the people had vindicated his private character, which had been assailed during the canvass.

CABINET CHANGE.

That there will be at least one change in the Cabinet at the commencement of the next Presidential term, there is no question. Secretary Fish, by his own desire, will retire from the Cabinet. There is no probability of a change in the Attorney General. Judge Williams recently remarked to a friend that, although he could have been elected Senator from Oregon, he declined being a candidate, in order that he might remain in his present position.

TO EARLY TO TELL.

There is good reason for stating that any remarks of the Cabinet on the future policy of the President, would be mere speculation. It is too early to anticipate the President's action in the future, concerning reforms and measures of the Administration, further than his intimation to-day that he will endeavor to shape his official conduct, so as to meet the expectations of the country, and to unite the people in stronger bonds of peace, while by all the means in his power, promoting their welfare at home and abroad.

CONGRATULATORY.

Numerous messages were received by the President to-day, congratulating him on his re-election. Many persons called at the Executive Mansion to tender similar expressions.

THE WASHINGTON PRESS ON THE RESULT.

The *National Republican* and the *Daily Chronicle*, Administration journals, are jubilant over the result of the Presidential election.

The *Patriot*, Democratic, says that the result excited no surprise, "for it had been foreshadowed ever since Pennsylvania was carried by fraud and treachery in October. We accept the inevitable. The Liberal movement is temporarily checked, but not defeated. Its ultimate triumph is certain. There are thousands who conspired against it that will live to deplore their mistaken opposition."

The Horse Disease at the East.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 6.—The horse disease has spread rapidly through the various stables in the city during the past two days, and has compelled the principal street-railroad cars to suspend travel. Schoenberger & Co., have been compelled to close their mills, it being impossible to get coal to the works, on account of the disease. It is apprehended that the spread of the distemper will seriously interrupt business.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 6.—The horse disease is increasing here, but it is of a mild type, and yields readily to treatment.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 6.—The horse disease, now at its worst stage, is aggravated by the rainy weather. Very few passenger cars are running, and there are more vehicles on the streets drawn by men than by horses. All trades are paralyzed by the difficulty of transporting goods.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—The horse disease has so far subsided in Boston that business has nearly resumed its usual activity.

HAVANA, Cuba, Nov. 3.—Horses arriving from New York are quarantined, to prevent the spread of the disease.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—The epizootic seems to have reached its crisis. More cases are reported daily, but horses first taken are convalescent. A street-car appeared in the street to-day, the first in several days. It was drawn by oxen gaily decorated with flags.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Owing to the heavy rain to-day, very few horses were on the streets, and these were heavily wrapped to guard them against the influence of the weather. There were no hacks on the streets. The disease is now at its height. A sound animal can scarcely be found anywhere.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Nov. 6.—The horse disease is raging more extensively than ever. This afternoon the horse-cars stopped running, and it is rumored that the navigation of the Delaware & Hudson Canal will soon be suspended. No fatal cases are reported.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 6.—The unfavorable weather to-day gave a fresh impetus to the horse disease. All the street cars are stopped, and few horses are seen on the streets.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—There are no signs of abatement in the horse disease in this city. There are few well horses on the streets. Several deaths were reported to-day, but the fatal cases were confined to animals that have been kept at work. Hand-carts and ox-teams are extensively used. The street cars are not yet running, and business is very much impeded.

HORACE GREELEY.

He Resumes the Editorship of the New York Tribune—His Future Policy.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will publish the following:

"A CARD.

"The undersigned resumes the editorship of the *Tribune*, which he relinquished on embarking in another line of business, six months ago. Henceforth it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, but courting the favor and deprecating the wrath of no one. If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to heartily unite the whole American people on the broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, he will gladly do so. For the present, however, he can best commend that consummation by silence and forbearance. The victory in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of Southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them for the present he remits. Since he will never again be a candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country, he will be able and will endeavor to give wider and steadier regard to the progress of science, industry, and the useful arts, than a partisan journal can do, and he will not be provoked to indulgence in those bitter personalities which are the bane of journalism. Sustained by a generous public, he will do his best to make the *Tribune* a power in the broader field it now contemplates, as when human freedom was in peril, it was in the arena of political partisanship."

(Signed) HORACE GREELEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1872.

ONE MAN SAVED.

Between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, the crew of a vessel moored near the railroad bridge crossing the river at Sixteenth street, was startled by loud cries for help, which came, apparently, from the opposite dock. A boat was immediately procured, and several sailors started out to investigate the origin of the strange alarm and render assistance to the imperilled person. Owing to the intense darkness, considerable time elapsed before their search was rewarded by the discovery that the cries had proceeded from a man whose head was barely kept out of the water by his hold upon a slimy pile. He was raised to the dock, and being unable either to speak or walk, his preservers carried him to Polk street, where he was handed over to a policeman, and by him conveyed to the Harrison Street Station. Under prompt medical treatment he was restored to the use of speech in a short time. He then gave the following account of himself: His name is Philip Kearns. He is a stone-cutter, and boards at No. 181 Ewing street. Himself and a companion named "Jimmy," while proceeding homeward on Sixteenth street, about 8 o'clock, accidentally fell into the river, the railroad bridge being open. Both succeeded in reaching the dock, and Kearns, after crying out for help, became unconscious. The last sound he remembered hearing was Jimmy's voice, but, as the latter was not picked up by the sailors, he fears that he was drowned.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Hay and straw are in limited supply in Philadelphia, and prices have advanced.

At Harrodsburg, Ind., on Tuesday, Ben Hardin stabbed Wirt Hardle in the breast, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

There was a collision of two switch engines on Tuesday evening in Dayton, wrecking one engine and several cars. No one was hurt.

Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, has issued a proclamation appointing Nov. 28 as a day of Thanksgiving throughout the State.

The steamship Granada, of the Boston and Charleston line, undergoing repairs at Brooklyn, was almost totally burned Tuesday night. The loss is $180,000.

Captain E. G. Hall, city editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, retired to-day from that paper to accept an editorial position on the Indianapolis *Journal*.

Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin, and United States Senator Allison, of Iowa, were in Galena, yesterday, on a visit to Mr. Washburne, the Minister of the United States to France.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Titusville Savings Bank, held last evening, a resolution subscribing $25,000 to the stock of the Petroleum Producers' Association, was unanimously adopted.

Thomas Ackerman, a single man, plasterer by trade, was found dead in his bed at his boarding place, in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from hemorrhage of the lungs.

James Smith, aged 13 years, was accidentally shot in the left hand by parties unknown, while passing in front of the Union League House, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening. There was a large crowd witnessing the display of fireworks at the time.

A prominent German named Hiel Diebrad, of Logansport, Ind., was taken out of Eel River, yesterday, in an insensible condition. It is supposed he was knocked off the bridge by some rowdies, returning from the election. He is seriously injured.

A man named McMullen was killed on Tuesday at Honey Creek, near Council Bluffs, Iowa, by Alfred Frazier. The parties were discussing politics, and on McMullen becoming abusive, Frazier struck him a blow on the head with his fist, when McMullen expired almost instantly. Frazier is at home awaiting arrest.

Anthony Dieter, a brakeman from Minnesota Junction, Wis., fell from a freight train near Janesville, yesterday morning, and fourteen cars passed over him. His left arm was broken in two places and completely severed from his body; his left hip was broken in two places, and his leg in four places. He lived but a few hours.

Chas. Burns, formerly night yard master at the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway depot, in Dayton, went out as brakeman on a train yesterday to Cincinnati. Just this side of the city, he was struck by some obstacle and fell from the platform. When found he was insensible. He was brought to his home in Dayton City, where he lies in an insensible condition.

On Tuesday evening, the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis train, from Indianapolis, ran into a pile of ties, which had been placed on the track at the Six Mile Bridge, six miles from Jeffersonville, Ind. The cow-catcher threw all the ties off the track, except one, which the engine jumped over without being thrown from the track. No damage done. There is no clue to the villains who placed the ties on the track.

Edward Colwell and John Graff, painters, working on the side of a house between Third street and the levee, Louisville, yesterday, had a scaffold swung twenty-five feet above the pavement by hooks over the cornice, which gave way, pulling down part of the wall, and crushing the men beneath. Graff died in a few minutes. Colwell will probably die in a few hours, having three ribs and his left leg broken, besides suffering from internal injuries.

An Infamous Lie Nailed.

LEWISTON, Me., Nov. 6.—Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who was cited by Mrs. Woodhull as her authority for some of her charges against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was in this city to-day, and, on having her attention called to this matter, emphatically denied the allegation, and declared her conviction that Mrs. Woodhull's statements are untrue in every particular.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 6.—General George G. Meade died at his residence this evening from pneumonia.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day include 3 cars to arrive, 286, making the supply for the week 1,272, or 136 cars, against 289 for the same time last week. Market very dull; the run unusually light and generally common stock. Holders are asking ½c above buyers' ideas of the market. There was not sufficient trade to justify a quotable market. Sales: 142 Ohio steers, av 1,130 to 1,428 lbs, at $5.25@7.12½; 47 Canada, av 1,033 to 1,089 lbs, at $4.12½@4.40.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 7,000, making a total for the week thus far, 9,400 against 8,400 last week. Market firm and active at $5.50@6.00 for Canada sheep; $6.25@7.37½ for Canada lambs; $4.50@5.25 for Western sheep. Sales were 393 Michigan sheep, av. 76 to 87 lbs at $4.00@5.00; 199 Ohio, av. 92 lbs, at $5.00; 199 Canada, av. 111 to 125 lbs, at $5.50@6.00; 863 Canada lambs, av. 77 to 84 lbs, at $6.87½@7.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 7,600, making the total for the week 24,900 against 12,700 for the same time last week. Market very slow at $3.75@4.85, buyers hanging off for a reduction of 25 cents per cwt. Sales—669 Ohio hogs, 200 to 225 lbs, at $4.75@4.85; 144 Illinois hogs, 238 lbs, at $4.80.

FOREIGN.

Fearful Hurricane in Italy—Great Loss of Life.

Sinking of a Belgian Steamship—Seven Lives Lost.

Persecution of the Jews in Wallachia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The London *Telegraph* of Oct. 25 has the following: "Two hours' reduction of work per week, from fifty-six to fifty-four, beginning on the 4th of November, has been granted by the Secretary of War, in response to the demands of the Woolwich Arsenal workmen for shorter time. No abatement of pay or privileges attends this concession.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—An attempt was made yesterday to celebrate Guy Fawkes' day, in Exeter. The affair was turned into a demonstration against the liquor licensing act. Several speakers denounced the measure, but met much opposition from persons in the crowd. The proceedings soon became disorderly, and finally degenerated into a riot. Cudgels and brickbats were freely used, and many of the rioters were injured. The police at last got the better of the mob and dispersed it, after making several arrests. Seventeen men are in the hospital suffering from injuries received during the riot.

Norwood Clay has postponed the address he was advertised to deliver at Hull for fear that the anti-License men would disturb the meeting.

An extensive carpet factory at Kidderminster, was destroyed by fire last night. A large number of hands were thrown out of employment.

Sir John Duke Coleridge has declined a seat on the bench of the Probate and Divorce Court, made vacant by the death of Lord Penzance.

The ship Mongolia, from Quebec for Queenstown, put into Greenock, having been disabled in a storm. The crew experienced dreadful sufferings, having been ten days without provisions, and constantly exposed to the sea. All survived, but reached this port in a fearfully emaciated condition.

The Belgian steamship Moscow, from Antwerp for Dantzic, sunk suddenly this morning near Scars. The passengers and crew took to the boats, but seven persons are missing.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The *Daily Telegraph*, referring to the re-election of General Grant, says, "No one deserves better of his country or is worthier of the place among the illustrious men who have twice held the Presidential office. England has had cause to complain of many things, but President Grant's policy toward her has never been wilfully petulant or hostile."

The *Telegraph* hopes the United States will now take care of Mexico and Cuba. It believes the West, not the East, demand their attention.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—The Provincial Diets will generally open their sessions this week.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Ferdinand, the First, once Emperor of Austria, who abdicated in 1848 in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, lies seriously ill in his retreat at the royal castle of Prague, and, at our latest intelligence, dignitaries of the church had been summoned to administer the last sacraments in presence of the whole Court.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—Post, the American Consul here, has received under his protection thirty-five Jewish families, who fled from persecution in Wallachia. A subscription has been opened at the Consulate to enable the exiles to emigrate to the United States.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—It would seem that the recent dispute as to the works undertaken by the Germans at Belfort is not to be so entirely buried in oblivion as recent explanations might have led us to expect. The German Government wants France to pay for the construction or completion of the defences which raised the controversy, and active and earnest diplomatic communications are proceeding on the subject.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—A pamphlet entitled "Away with the House of Peers" has appeared. Karl Blind is the author. Its publication and sale have in no way been interfered with by the authorities.

The *Provincial Correspondenz* intimates that the Government, while maintaining the basis of the Country Reform bill, will ask the Lower House to agree to a partial modification. In the meantime, measures will be taken to insure the adoption of the bill by the Peers.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The German troops have evacuated the City of Rheims and the Town of Vitry le Francaise. These were the last posts retained by them in the Department of Marne.

The Procurer General has declared that Prince Napoleon cannot legally bring suit in the courts against a Minister of the Interior. The Prince's expulsion from France was an act of the Government over which the Assembly alone has jurisdiction. Prince Napoleon writes that he intends to persist in the prosecution of the case, notwithstanding the opinion of the Procurer General.

A petition to the National Assembly praying for the restoration of the Bourbons is in circulation. *Le Temps* says the Government has consented to reduce the rate of postage, to America to 40 centimes per 10 grammes, with the reciprocity of free transit.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6.—In a mine at Maurburg, near Charteroi, the lowering machinery gave way as a gang of miners were descending to work. Twenty-one men and boys were precipitated several hundred feet to the bottom of the shaft, and all killed.

ITALY.

MILAN, Nov. 7.—The town of Palazzolo, near Bressela, was visited by a terrible hurricane yesterday. Half of the buildings in the town were destroyed. Thirty-two persons were killed by the falling walls and timbers. One thousand families are made homeless.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 6.—In the Cortes yesterday a motion made by Senor Orenz for the suppression of lotteries, and another motion to reduce the number of Cabinet Ministers to five, were defeated. A proposition to abolish the tobacco monopoly was rejected.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The Government troops have defeated a body of insurgents near Trinidad. Forty-three of the latter were killed and the rest dispersed. Late telegrams announce that the progress of the campaign is satisfactory to the Spaniards.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Nov. 6.—Mr. Rublee, United States Minister Resident, has tendered to M. Jacques Staempfli, the formal expression of thanks of the American Government for his services as a member of the Board of Arbitration.

HUNGARY.

PESTH, Nov. 6.—Count Andrassy, Chancellor of the Austrian Empire, has been appointed Major General of the Hungarian army.

Death on the Rail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 6.—A switchman on Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railroad, named Michael McWulta, was badly mashed between two cars this morning.

A man was found dead on the canal bridge of the Toledo, Western & Warsaw Railway this morning. His head and arms were badly mangled. He was identified as one John Donaldson.

Shipwreck—Ten Lives Lost.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The Droce, from Santa Anna, in the Gulf of Guinea, bound for Falmouth, was wrecked at sea, and ten of the persons on board were drowned.

Allegheny Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, $6.00 to $6.50; stockers, $3.00 to $3.50; prospects slow.

SHEEP—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, $5.25 to $5.65; medium, $4.50 to $5.00; common, $3.50 to $4.00; prospects slow.

HOGS—Market dull; Philadelphia, $4.90 to $5.00; Yorkers, $4.60 to $4.70; prospects slow.

Origin of Mosquitoes.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

The Red River Indians have a legend respecting the origin of mosquitoes. They say that once upon a time there was a famine, and the Indians could get no game. Hundreds had died from hunger, and desolation filled their country. All kinds of offerings were made to the Great Spirit without avail, till one day two hunters came upon a white wolverine, a very rare animal. Upon shooting the wolverine, an old woman sprang out of the skin, and, saying she was a "Manito," promised to go and live with the Indians, promising them planting of game as long as they treated her well and gave her the first choice of all the game that should be brought in. The two Indians assented to this, and took the old woman home with them—which event was immediately succeeded by an abundance of game. When the sharpness of the famine had passed, the Indians became dainty in their appetites, and complained of the manner in which the old woman took to herself all the choice bits; and this feeling became so intense that, notwithstanding her warnings that if they violated their promises a terrible calamity would come upon the Indians, they one day killed her as she seized upon her share of a fat reindeer which the hunters had brought in. Great consternation immediately struck the witnesses of the deed, and the Indians, to escape the predicted calamity, boldly struck their tents and moved away to a great distance. Time passed on without any catastrophe occurring, and game becoming even more plentiful, the Indians again began to laugh at their being deceived by the old woman. Finally, a hunting party on a long chase of reindeer, which had led them back to the same spot where the old woman was killed, came upon her skeleton, and one of them, in derision, kicked the skull with his foot. In an instant a small, spiral-like body arose from the eyes and ears of the skull, which proved to be insects. They attacked the hunters with great fury, and drove them to the river for protection. The skull continued to pour out its little stream, and the air became full of avengers of the old woman's death. The hunters, upon returning to camp, found all the Indians suffering terribly from the plague, and ever since that time the red men have been punished by the mosquitoes for their wickedness to their preserver, the Manito.

COAL.

Its Origin.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

A mistaken impression is somewhat widely prevalent that, in the coal-fields, we have the remains of ancient forests—in other words, it is supposed that wherever there was a forest in primeval times there now exists a coal-field of greater or less extent. In connection with this view, also, the opinion is entertained that the forests now in existence will, in the process of time, and after due geological changes, become the coal-beds of future ages. But, although, as we shall presently see, the coal-fields are undoubtedly due to the vegetation of former eras, it is far from being the case that the primeval forests became converted in a general way into coal. Conditions of a peculiar, and to some extent exceptional, character were requisite for the formation of coal-fields. If we consider the evidence given by the coal-fields themselves, we shall see what these conditions were. The beds or seams of coal form but a small portion of the thickness of the great geological group of strata to which they for the most part appertain. This group is called the carboniferous, and not uncommonly "the Coal;" but even where coal is most abundant, it forms only a minute part of the whole mass. Thus it has been estimated, Sir Charles Lyell tells us, that in South Wales the thickness of the carboniferous strata amounts, in all, to between 11,000 and 12,000 feet (or more than two miles); "but the various coal seams do not," according to Professor Phillips, "exceed in the aggregate 120 feet," or less than one-hundredth part of the whole. In North Lancashire the carboniferous strata occupy a depth of more than three miles. Here, no fewer than eighty seams of coal have been counted (seventy-one having been exposed by the action of the sea); but these seams are nowhere more than five feet in thickness, and many are but a few inches thick. Thus, it is evident that the formation of coal can have been in progress but a short portion of the time during which the carboniferous series of strata was in process of deposition. Throughout by far the greater portion of that time other minerals were being deposited. It is next to be noticed that under each coal seam a stratum of ancient soil exists, in which there are commonly found the roots of ancient trees, while above the coal there is commonly a layer of shale or sandstone, in which not unfrequently the trunks of those trees are found either fallen or still in their original position, and only partly converted into coal. The bark remains, but is transmitted into coal; the hollow of the trunk, decaying long before the trunk gave way, is represented by a cast in sandstone. Thus, if we try to picture to ourselves the state of things which existed when such a seam of coal first began to be covered up by the next higher deposit, we see that there must have been trees standing erect above a layer of vegetable matter, the roots of the trees being imbedded in the soil which forms the deposit next below the coal. The vegetable layers may probably have been two or three times as thick as the resulting coal seam, and were reduced by pressure to their present thickness; but such layers can not at any time have reached to the branches of the forest trees. Then the process of deposition began. This can only have happened when some subsidence of the soil had caused it to be submerged to a greater or less depth. We can infer from the depth of the strata overlying the coal seams that this state of submergence continued in many cases for a long period of time; and it is equally clear, that the formation of the vegetable layers themselves must have been a process occupying a considerable time, since tall trees grew before the next submergence took place. So soon as submergence was complete, the tall trees perished and began to decay. The stout trunks above the vegetable layer were broken off and swept away by the sea. The forest itself, properly so called, was for the most part destroyed. It was the decaying refuse of the forest, intermixed with the lower growths, which formed the coal seam as it now exists. Among these were the lower parts of the trunks of the ancient forest trees. These became converted, like the rest of the vegetable matter, into coal.

Re-Discovery of The Open Polar Sea.

Captain Nils Johnson, who sailed in a yacht of 26 tons' burden from Fromsoe, Norway, May 8, with a crew of nine men, has just been heard from through Dr. Peterman, of Gotha, Germany, who makes public these interesting facts: Captain Johnson directed his course in June toward the western half of the open sea, reaching, in the latter part of the month, the middle of the usual position of the polar stream which bears vast masses of ice toward the Spitzenbergen and the Bear Islands, but which this year deflected toward Nova Zembla, further east, leaving the western half of the sea free from ice. Spending a portion of the time in whale-fishing, he had by Aug. 16 reached 78 degrees north latitude, and 30 degrees east longitude, where he came in sight of land, which first appeared upon maps in 1817 as Wicheland, and which was then given as extending from 73½ degrees to 75¾ degrees north latitude. The land in these seas, however, has never been very definitely located. The whole sea to the south and east of this land Captain Johnson found entirely free from ice on Aug. 16. On the 17th of August, he anchored near the point of this land in north latitude 79 degrees 8 minutes and east longitude 30 degrees 15 minutes, for the purpose of fishing and supplying himself with fuel from the immense piles of driftwood which were accumulated along the shore. Landing to explore the land, which he was first to set foot upon, he ascended a mountain near the coast, from which he obtained a view over a wide circuit. He thus discovered that the land masses, which had been supposed to be separated by channels into three large islands, were ultimately reunited so as to form a continuous though deeply indented island. There were also a number of outlying islands. On the evening of the 17th of August, Captain Johnson again set sail, and followed during that night and the two successive days the entire east and southeast coast of the land, which was everywhere, as well as the open sea, far and wide, wholly destitute of ice. The ocean lying toward the east-northeast was also perfectly free of ice, so far as it was distinguishable from the summit of the hills. Only on the north coast was there any ice. Among the most important discoveries made by Captain Johnson were the fauna and flora of these far northern lands. Birds, seals, and reindeer abounded, the latter of remarkable fatness. The immense longitudinal piles of driftwood, which ran along the eastern coast some 20 feet above the highest tidal mark, are suggestive of the current conditions of the Arctic Ocean, and also of the meteorologic and other atmospheric commotions in the "icy seas."

—A snake of the cobra de capello specie, in New York last week, committed suicide. Life was a blank to him. He had been captured and bruised by the proverbial heel, and, finding he could not escape, he reared his head about a foot from the ground, inflated his hood enormously, and then struck his fangs into his own body three times in rapid succession, and in five minutes was dead and as rigid as a stick.

DIED.

SHERIDAN—At the residence of his parents, Edward Sheridan, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 379 West Taylor street, to-day (Thursday), Nov. 7, at 11 a. m., by cars to Calvary.

Advertisements Received Too Late for Classification.

FOUND—LAST EVENING, ON SOUTH W... st., a yoke of oxen, one bay and one white... owner, applying at the north end of Clark-st. bridge... have his property by paying charges.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS SUITABLE FOR H... keeping, (can obtain board in same block)... without children, $18, No. 323 Washington-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM... Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CITY AND COUNTRY to sell a useful article. Apply, or address... Market-st., Chicago.

BOARD—A SINGLE ROOM WITH BOARD... Side preferred. Address with terms and... S 84, Tribune office.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—A GENTLEMAN... wife, or two gents, can obtain nicely... room, good board, and modern conveniences.

WANTED—AT 126 WOOD-ST., GIRL FOR G... eral housework; a good wash and ironer...

CAPITAL—WANTED A PARTY WHO HAS... can influence large capital, to take the lead in... ing a company for working a newly patented... which one of the largest manufactur... ed immediately, instead of in several years... one hundred per cent is made on every dollar... can be seen in operation. The profits, which are al... unlimited, will immediately result on commenc... business. Address COURTENAY, Everett House, West Madison-st.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A PLEASA... room and board, with a respectable private fam... within 20 minutes' walk of Twenty-second and State... Address N 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—50 OX SHOES AT 68 AND 72 PACI... fic-av. The highest wages paid to experienced w... men. M. McMURRY & G. DEMING.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRE... and delivery wagons; also one second-hand exp... wagon, at 259 South Canal-st.

TOO RENT—NO. 226 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LAR... newly-furnished room in a private house, for g... men only; reasonable rent; reference required.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM, SU... able for one or two persons. 120 West Madison... third floor.

SPLENDID COSY RESTAURANT FOR SAL... good location; cheap rent. Apply to PROF... COIGNARD, restaurant, 178 South Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

THAT LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
EASTERN FURNITURE

has arrived, and housekeepers will find it for their interest to make an effort to attend its sale at salesroom, THURSDAY, Nov. 7, at 9½ a. m., by
GEORGE P. GORE & CO.
22, 24, and 26 Randolph...

OUR SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
Of Thursday, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.
Will be still more attractive than any of our previous large sales of
Fancy China Ware, German ... and Fancy Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 Randolph...

By G. P. Gore & Co.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,
Household Furniture and Carpets
The largest and best assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and every variety, that ever was offered at Auction.
12 Crates of W. G. Crockery,
65 Cases of Glass Ware,
100 Mirrors,
50 Rolls of Floor Oil Cloth,
1,000 Rolls Gilt Wall Paper,
500 Pairs Gilt Shades,
Show Cases, Office Desks,
1 Light Express Wagon (new)...
ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

BANKRUPT STOCK
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Shirts and Drawers, Clothing, Piece Goods, etc.
AT AUCTION
ON
THURSDAY Morning, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
At our SALES ROOMS, 85 and 87 Market-st.
By order of GEO. B. CAMPBELL, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

Elegant Furniture
OF A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
NO. 44 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.
Between Washington and Madison, West Side.
AT AUCTION,
On Friday Morning, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock.
Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Lace Curtains, Bedding, Crockery, Glass Ware, &c., &c. Everything first-class.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

SOUTH SIDE
Residence Property
AT AUCTION,
Friday, November 8, at 2 o'clock p. m.
ON THE PREMISES.
House and Lot No. 750 Cottage Grove-av., between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts., east front.
The house has eight rooms, lot 42 feet front by 235 feet deep. Title perfect, with abstract. Terms of Sale, $2,000 cash, $2,000 in one year, balance in five years with 10 per cent interest. Cottage Grove-av. cars run past the property.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
85 and 87 Market-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
ALEX. VON WENDT'S
Collection of Paintings
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 7,
At 2½ o'clock, p. m., at the new store, ... State-st., just around the corner from ..., on Buren-st.
Among this valuable collection of paintings, are works from the most celebrated artists, such as ... Fieldhietter; Cattle Scene in Italy, ... Reinhardt; Landscape and Winter Scene ... hunt, by E. Wilson; The East of ... Execution, by Ward; ... Windsor, by Amberg; ... by Schonborn; Cow Shed, by ... Rebecca Preparing to ... by Corregio; Horse Farm ... and Evening Scenes, by ... Santa Clara by the ... 1832, by Weverman; ... Cromwell's Camp ... die Scene, by Wagner; ... Saxons and Timber ... works of Aschenbach ... Roach, and many others. ... made in the best and latest style, by ...
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE PROPERTY
IN
AUSTIN
TO BE SOLD
By Auction,
On Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock,
ON THE GROUNDS.
A Free Train will leave Chicago at 10 o'clock, from Wells-st. Depot.
Particulars hereafter.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.
REGULAR DRY GOODS SALE,
THIS MORNING, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
A very large assortment of General Goods,
Including a large line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.